



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 18th June 1927.

No. 38.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by means of the post of toy, dummy or imitation revolvers or pistols, and to restrict the bringing into British India of such revolvers or pistols by means other than the post to cases in which a permit to import the same has been granted, in the case of import at a presidency town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and in the case of import elsewhere by the District Magistrate:

Provided that the Collector of Customs may at his discretion, notwithstanding the absence of such permit, allow such revolvers or pistols to be brought into British India by means other than the post if he is satisfied that the revolvers or pistols are of such construction and character as to render them incapable of being used otherwise than as toys.

This notification will take effect from the 20th June 1927.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th June 1927.

No. M.-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely:—

In clause (i) of rule 3 of the said rules after the words "paper caps for toy pistols" the words "or coloured matches known as Bengal lights" shall be inserted.

A. C. MCWATERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June 1927.

No. F.-13-(III)-F.-27.—In their notification No. F.-6-F., dated the 15th March 1926, the Government of India promulgated certain revised rates for the issue of Post Office Cash Certificates, which reduced the yield thereon to the rates in force prior to the 2nd April 1923. This change followed the reduction in the rate of interest at which the Government were able to borrow in the open market during the years 1924 and 1925. The further reduction in the borrowing rate during 1926 makes the existing terms of Cash Certificates more favourable than the interest of the tax-payer would justify. The Government of India have therefore examined the matter carefully and come to the conclusion that the rates may be further reduced without endangering the popularity of this form of investment. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the amounts repayable on the Certificates of the different denominations issued on or after the 1st July 1927 should be as shown in the following table :—

	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount to be invested	8 0 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0
On withdrawal at any time during first year.	8 0 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue.	8 4 0	16 8 0	41 4 0	82 8 0	412 8 0	825 0 0
After 15 complete months	8 5 6	16 11 0	41 11 6	83 7 0	417 3 0	834 6 0
„ 18 complete months	8 7 0	16 14 0	42 3 0	84 6 0	421 14 0	843 12 0
„ 21 complete months	8 8 6	17 1 0	42 10 6	85 5 0	426 0 0	853 2 0
„ 2 complete years	8 10 0	17 4 0	43 2 0	86 4 0	431 4 0	862 8 0
„ 27 complete months	8 11 6	17 7 0	43 9 6	87 3 0	435 15 0	871 14 0
„ 30 complete months	8 13 0	17 10 0	44 1 0	88 2 0	440 10 0	881 4 0
„ 33 complete months	8 14 6	17 13 0	44 8 6	89 1 0	445 5 0	890 10 0
„ 3 complete years	9 0 0	18 0 0	45 0 0	90 0 0	450 0 0	900 0 0
„ 39 complete months	9 1 9	18 3 6	45 8 9	91 1 6	455 7 6	910 15 0
„ 42 complete months	9 3 6	18 7 0	46 1 6	92 3 0	460 15 0	921 14 0
„ 45 complete months	9 5 3	18 10 6	46 10 3	93 4 6	466 6 6	932 13 0
„ 4 complete years	9 7 0	18 14 0	47 3 0	94 6 0	471 14 0	943 12 0
„ 51 complete months	9 9 3	19 2 6	47 14 3	95 12 6	478 14 6	957 13 0
„ 54 complete months	9 11 6	19 7 0	48 9 6	97 3 0	485 15 0	971 14 0
„ 57 complete months	9 13 9	19 11 6	49 4 9	98 6 6	492 15 6	985 15 0
„ 5 complete years	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0

FINANCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th June 1927.

No. F.-42-I-F.E.-26.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 17th day of May 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

(1) In Rule 2 of the said rules, in paragraph (i) of sub-rule (a) the words “in the case of the rupee branch of the Fund” and “and in the case of the sterling branch by the High Commissioner for India” shall be omitted, and at the end of sub-clause (ii) of sub-rule (a) the words “and includes sterling overseas pay converted at such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe” shall be inserted.

(2) In Rule 3 of the said rules for the words “two branches, namely, a rupee branch located in India and a sterling branch located in London” the words “India in rupees” shall be substituted.

(3) In Rule 6 of the said rules for the paragraphs numbered (1) and (2) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(1) the amount fixed shall be a number of complete rupees”,

and the paragraph numbered as (3) shall be re-numbered as (2). From the paragraph so re-numbered (2) the words “or shilling” shall be omitted.

- (4) Rule 11 of the said rules shall be omitted.
- (5) In sub-rule (1) of Rule 13 and in sub-rule (2) of Rule 15 of the said rules, the words "rupee branch of the" shall be omitted.
- (6) In Rule 18 of the said rules the words "shall be paid in rupees or in sterling according as they are held in the rupee or the sterling branch of the Fund, and" shall be omitted, and for the paragraph numbered (3) of the said rule the following shall be substituted, namely:—
- (7) Payment of amounts withdrawn shall be made in India only and the persons to whom the amounts are payable shall make their own arrangements to receive payment in India.
- (7) In sub-rule (a) of Rule 21 of the said rules, the words "each branch of" shall be omitted.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June 1927.

No. 384G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. L. B. Tucker as Acting Honorary Consul for Denmark at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. B. Whitby.

The 22nd June 1927.

No. 392G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John R. Ives as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 396G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Bleeck as Acting Honorary Consul for Switzerland at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur M. M. Staub.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th June 1927.

Part A.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

2nd (Calcutta) Battalion, University Training Corps.

No. 769.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, an honorary King's commission as stated below in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces, and is also appointed an officer on probation in the Indian Territorial Force, in the Indian rank stated below, both with effect from the date specified:—

To be Honorary Second-Lieutenant and Jemadar.

Purna Chandra Niyogi.

Dated 6th April 1927.

Part B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 785.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

The East Indian Railway Regiment.

Captains to be Majors.

John Arthur Collister, V.D., dated 18th November 1926.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd June 1927.

No. F.-210-27.—The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., K.T., C.I.E., is granted leave out of India on average pay for five months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July 1927.

Simla, the 16th June 1927.

No. F.-134-26.—The following rules and instructions for the examination for the Indian Civil Service to be held in India during 1928 are published for general information.

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held under the following rules at Delhi beginning on the 4th January 1928. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination will be informed at what place in Delhi and at what hour they should present themselves.

The number of candidates to be selected at this examination will be announced in the month of October.

No candidate will be admitted to the examination from whom the authority mentioned in rule 3 has not received, on or before 15th August 1927, an application on the prescribed form accompanied by the necessary documents. Copies of the application form may be obtained from the authority mentioned in rule 3.

No allegation that an application form or letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

RULES FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN INDIA.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 97 (6) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 17th day of May 1927, hereby makes the following rules in supersession of the existing rules on the subject for the regulation of admission to the Indian Civil Service through competitive examinations to be held in India :—

(1) A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service shall be held in India at such time and place as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may in the discretion of the Governor General in Council be limited to such number not being less than 200 as the Governor General in Council may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit the Public Service Commission shall select from among the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and shall have regard in so doing to the suitability of the applicants for the Indian Civil Service and to the adequate representation of the various provinces of India.

(3) (i) A candidate shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date and in such form as the Governor General in Council may prescribe. The application shall be made to the proper authority for the area in which his parents reside at the time of the application or of an area in which they have previously resided for a period of not less than three years or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a university only, for a like period.

(ii) The proper authority shall be, for a Governor's province the Chief Secretary, for Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, or Ajmer-Merwara, the Chief Commissioner, and for a State in India the Political Officer or Agent who shall be addressed through the Durbar.

(iii) No candidate shall make more than one application in respect of any one examination.

(4) A candidate must be a male and either—

- (i) a British subject of Indian domicile who was and whose father and mother were born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, or
- (ii) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father was at the time of the candidate's birth and still is (or, if dead, continued until his death to be) a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or
- (iii) a Ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act.

(5) A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 23 on the first day of January in the year in which the examination is held.

(6) A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Indian Civil Service. A candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be accepted for admission to the examination.

(7) A candidate must satisfy the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Civil Service.

(8)* A candidate must hold a degree of a university approved by the Governor General in Council, or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

(9) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission by the Public Service Commission.

(10) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the university, or otherwise, will be disregarded.

(11) Candidates must pay the following fees:—

- (i) Rs. 5 with the application form,
- (ii) Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board, and
- (iii) if accepted for admission to the examination Rs. 100 within three weeks after the notification of acceptance.

No claim for a refund of these fees will be entertained.

(12) The examination will include the following subjects. Each subject will carry the number of marks shown against it.

Section A.—To be taken by all candidates:—

1. Essay	... 150	4. Every-day science	... 100
2. English	... 150	5. Vernacular language	... 200
3. Present Day	... 100	6. <i>Viva voce</i>	... 200

Section B.—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 800 marks:—

Languages with associated civilizations.

7. Arabic language	... 200	14. Pali civilization	... 200
8. Arabic civilization	... 200	15. English literature, Period 1	... 100
9. Persian language	... 200	16. English literature, Period 2	... 100
10. Persian civilization	... 200	17. English literature, Period 3	... 100
11. Sanskrit language	... 200	18. English literature, Period 4	... 100
12. Sanskrit civilization	... 200	19. Vernacular literature	... 200
13. Pali language	... 200		

History, Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy.

20. Indian history, Period 1 ...	100	26. Politics ...	200
21. Indian history, Period 2 ...	100	27. Law ...	200
22. Indian history, Period 3 ...	100	28. Moral philosophy ...	100
23. European history ...	200	29. Metaphysics ...	100
24. British history ...	200	30. Logic ...	100
25. Economics ...	200	31. Indian philosophy ...	100

Mathematics and Science.

32. Lower mathematics ...	200	44. Lower physiology ...	200
33. Higher mathematics ...	200	45. Higher physiology ...	200
34. Astronomy ...	100	46. Lower zoology ...	200
35. Statistics ...	100	47. Higher zoology ...	200
36. Lower chemistry ...	200	48. Geography ...	200
37. Higher chemistry ...	200	49. Psychology ...	100
38. Lower physics ...	200	50. Experimental psychology ...	100
39. Higher physics ...	200	51. Physical anthropology ...	100
40. Lower botany ...	200	52. Social anthropology ...	100
41. Higher botany ...	200	53. Engineering ...	400
42. Lower geology ...	200	54. Agriculture ...	400
43. Higher geology ...	200		

(13) The civilization associated with a language can only be taken by candidates who also offer the language itself.

(14) In subject 5 Vernacular language, a candidate may offer any one of the following languages :—Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Hindi, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

(15) A candidate for any of the subjects numbered 36 to 47 must have undergone laboratory training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a university degree and must send in a voucher to that effect from the head of the institution, two years' laboratory training being required for a science on the higher grade and one year's training for a science on the lower grade. For candidature for Geography or Experimental Psychology or Engineering or Agriculture (subjects 48, 50, 53, 54) a certificate of one year's training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a university degree is required. For the purpose of this rule the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, will be treated as if it were an institution authorised to prepare candidates in Engineering for a university degree.

(16) As Vernacular Literature a candidate may offer the literature of any one of the following languages :—Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

(17) From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject, such deduction will be made as the Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(18) If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction, which may be of considerable amount, will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

(19) Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words, in all the 54 subjects of the examination and not only in subjects 1 and 2 which are specially devoted to the English language.

(20) A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments,* as are found by the Public Service Commission to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that the Governor General of India in Council is satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

(21) Selected candidates will be on probation for two years in the United Kingdom.

INDIA OFFICE,

LONDON, S. W. 1.

* The number of appointments which will be announced for competition will not represent the total number of vacancies to be filled in India, as certain vacancies will be reserved in accordance with the pledge given by the Hon'ble Home Member in the Council of State on the 2nd March 1925 and will be filled, if necessary, by nomination for the purpose of adjusting communal inequalities which may arise from the results of the competitive examinations in London and India.

* *The following Universities have been approved by the Governor General in Council, viz.—*

Indian Universities.

The Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, the Punjab and Rangoon.

The Aligarh Muslim University.

The Benares Hindu University.

The Mysore University.

The Osmania University.

English and Welsh Universities.

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield and Wales.

Scotch Universities.

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities.

The University of Dublin (Trinity College). The Queen's University of Belfast.

**Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination to be held in India in
January 1928.**

*Syllabus of the Examination in which the Public Service Commission give an indication
of the lines on which the subjects will be treated.*

1. *Essay*.—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.
2. *English*.—A paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workmanlike use of words.
3. *Present Day*.—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic and constitutional, mainly though not exclusively concerned with India. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Effective and skilful exposition will be rewarded.
4. *Everyday Science*.—In this subject such knowledge will be expected as a candidate will have who has studied science intelligently at school and has since then kept his eyes open. A liberal choice of questions will be given.
5. *Vernacular Language*.—The test will include translation from the vernacular, set composition in which an English passage is given to be put into the vernacular and free composition in which the candidate writes in the vernacular in his own words on a prescribed subject.
6. *Viva Voce*.—The examination will be in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and general outlook.

LANGUAGES WITH ASSOCIATED CIVILIZATIONS.—Subjects 7—14. In the questions on civilization, history and literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. The questions on literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance.

7. *Arabic Language*.—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

8. *Arabic Civilization*.—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A. D. to the middle of the 13th century A. D.

9. *Persian Language*.—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

10. *Persian Civilization*.—The main stress in both history and literature will be laid on the period 1000 A. D. to 1500 A. D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of Persia before 1000 A. D. and from 1500 A. D. to the present time.

11. *Sanskrit Language*.—Translation, set composition, free composition, questions on Vedic grammar relating to grammatical forms occurring in the passages set for translation or to general grammatical questions suggested by them. Both Vedic and Classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation; composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone. A knowledge of the Prakrit used in plays will be expected.

12. *Sanskrit Civilization*.—Will include the history of the civilization and thought of India from the Vedic period to 1200 A. D.

13. *Pali Language*.—Translation, free composition, set composition.

14. *Pali Civilization*.—Will include the history of Buddhist civilization in India from 600 B. C. to 1000 A. D.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Subjects 15—18. Candidates for any period should be prepared to show some first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the authors named below for the period and of their place in the history of their country. Questions may also be asked about other writers. Questions will not be set on the history of the language.

PERIOD 1.—1580-1680. Spenser, Shakespear, Bacon, Milton, Hobbes.

PERIOD 2.—1680-1744. Dryden, Bunyan, Swift, Addison, Defoe, Pope.

PERIOD 3.—1744-1832. Fielding, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Lamb.

PERIOD 4.—1832-1914. Macaulay, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Ruskin, Thomas Hardy, H. G. Wells.

19. *Vernacular Literature*.—The questions will be directed in the main to test a first-hand knowledge of the best known works in the vernacular, but questions on works of lesser importance will not be excluded. Candidates should have such knowledge of history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to the activities of the people.

HISTORY.—Subjects 20—24. Candidates should know something of the principles and the facts of geography in relation to history. They must be prepared to draw sketch-maps.

20. *Indian History*.—Period 1. Hindu India from the first Aryan immigration to the end of the 12th century; history and culture together with the history of Buddhism outside of India.

21. *Indian History*.—Period 2. Muhammadan India, from the beginning of the 11th century to 1748 (death of the Mogul Muhammad Shah); together with the contemporaneous history of the Moslem powers outside of India—the Saracens, the Turks, etc.

22. *Indian History*.—Period 3. India during the British period, from 1600 to the present day; together with the contemporaneous history of the British Empire. Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached.

23. *European History*.—The limits of time are 1600 and 1914. Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached. The history of countries closely associated with Europe will be included so far as it influences British history, especially in relation to India.

24. *British History*.—The limits of time are 1400 and 1914. British history will be taken as a whole; politics, economic, and constitution will be considered as mutually affecting each other and all together as the outcome of the common life of the nation. Candidates will be expected to know so much of European history as will make the external action of this country fully intelligible and will explain those movements in Britain which had their beginnings elsewhere, *e.g.*, the Renaissance, the Reformation and the reactions in Britain of the French Revolution. From 1750 onwards the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will assume more importance.

25. *Economics*.—General Economics, including industrial history with special reference to India. The subject will be treated as a whole and candidates should be prepared to illustrate the theory by the facts and to analyse the facts by the help of the theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

26. *Politics*.—This subject will include political theory and political organization.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State in connection with kindred studies such as jurisprudence, public international law and economics. Questions involving illustrations from Indian history may be set.

Political organization will include constitutional forms (representative government, federalism, etc.) and public administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have directly developed, and in this section also illustration from Indian history may be expected.

27. *Law*.—Constitutional law of the British Empire, jurisprudence, torts; Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

30. *Logic*.—The subject will be interpreted in a wide sense. Epistemology in its bearing on logical problems will be included, together with formal logic and scientific method. Questions may be set on mathematical logic, *i.e.*, on the logic of mathematics, symbolic logic, and the logic of probability; and also on the history of logic. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed.

31. *MATHEMATICS*.—Subjects 32—33. The examination will be designed to test understanding of the subject and ability to apply it rather than ability to reproduce proofs of propositions. No great skill in manipulation will be expected.

Questions involving the use of mathematical instruments may be set at both stages.

32. *Lower Mathematics*.—Logarithms, numerical equations; graphs, approximation; infinite series; complex numbers; solution of triangles.

Geometry in two and three dimensions according to the method of Euclid. Analytical geometry in two dimensions (method of Descartes). The construction of plans, elevations and sections of solid bodies (method of Monge). The method of vectors, including scalar and vector products with applications to the other parts of Lower Mathematics.

Differential co-efficients; maxima and minima; integrals; the application of the infinitesimal calculus to curves.

Projectiles; harmonic motion; momentum; energy; power. Equilibrium of rigid bodies in two dimensions; link polygons; virtual work. Simple machines, *e.g.*, tackle, cranes, engine governors, brakes. Fluid pressure; expansion of a perfect gas; air-pump.

33. *Higher Mathematics*.—Lower Mathematics together with—

Uniform convergence; infinite products; exponential and trigonometric functions of a complex variable.

The elements of the geometry of surfaces.

Taylor's series; partial differentiation; areas and volumes by integration; moments of inertia; the treatment of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics.

Centroides; simple cases of linked mechanisms. Equilibrium of forces in three dimensions; loading of beams; elementary treatment of potential. The motion of rigid bodies in two dimensions. Stability of flotation.

34. *Astronomy*.—Celestial co-ordinates. Astronomical instruments descriptively treated; method of using them and of determining their principal errors. Orbit of the earth. The ecliptic. Time. Latitude and Longitude. Motion of the moon, simpler calculations, eclipses. Parallax. Refraction. Aberration. Precession and nutation.

Stellar maps and catalogues; the nautical almanac; the principal constellations. Descriptive discussion of planets, comets, double stars, nebulae. The simpler processes of computation; reduction of observations and of measurements made on photographic plates.

35. *Statistics*.—(1) Elementary theory of statistics, not depending mainly on the theory of probability nor requiring a knowledge of the calculus; frequency distributions; averages, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods; elementary treatment of qualitative data, *e.g.*, investigation of association by comparison of ratios; the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc., the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics; miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics; frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages; the standard deviation; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc.; the theory of correlation for two variables.

A considerable choice of questions will be given, especially as to paragraph 2, and it will be possible for a candidate without advanced mathematical knowledge to obtain full marks by answering questions under paragraphs 1 and 2.

Natural Science.—Subjects 36—47. The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

40, 41. *Lower and Higher Botany*.—Vegetable Physiology will be included in each division.

42, 43. *Lower and Higher Geology*.—Mineralogy will be included in each division.

48. *Geography*.—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Topics are not excluded which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

51. *Physical Anthropology*.—The subject includes prehistoric archaeology and technology. Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

52. *Social Anthropology*.—Candidates will not be expected to have an extensive experience of laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

53. *Engineering*.—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; surveying; hydraulics including hydraulic machines; electricity and magnetism.

The subject will be treated in a general manner and the questions will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subject. The candidate will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

54. *Agriculture*.—The subject will be treated in relation to Indian conditions. Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

NOTES.

NOTE 1.—Pamphlets containing the question papers used at the examinations held in Allahabad have been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingway, London, W. C. 2. The pamphlets for 1923 and later years can be purchased from the following addresses:—Thacker and Co., Ltd., Bombay; Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras and Bangalore. The pamphlet for 1922 may be purchased from Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, 167, Mount Road, Madras, or 336, Hornby Road, Bombay. The price is 5 rupees. The pamphlets may also be purchased from His Majesty's Stationery Office.

NOTE 2.—Copies of the Syllabus may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the applicant resides.

Delhi I.C.S.

Write your surname here.....

APPLICATION FORM.

For the use of men seeking admission to the competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Civil Service to be held in Delhi and commencing on 4th January 1928.

A copy of the rules for the examination is sent herewith. Candidates should consult it to see if they are eligible before filling up this form.

This form is to be filled up and submitted to the Authority mentioned in rule 3 in time to reach him on or before 15th August 1927. No application form received after that date will be accepted.

If a candidate who fills up and submits his application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Authority to whom it was submitted.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

The following documents must be sent in with the application form :—

- (i) A certificate from the candidate's University showing his date of birth as recorded on entering the University. (A copy of the Matriculation certificate will be accepted if it contains the date of birth.)
- (ii) A certificate of character from the principal academic officer of his University or College.
- (iii) Certificates of character from two responsible persons (not relations) who are well acquainted with him in private life and unconnected with his University or College.
- (iv) A copy of the candidate's degree certificate.
- (v) In the case of candidates who offer any of the subjects numbered 36 to 48, 50, 53 or 54, the voucher or certificate required by rule 15, which should include a statement that the institution in which the work has been done is authorised to prepare candidates in the subject in question for a degree.

Candidates will be required, if successful, to produce the originals of their degree certificates and of their Matriculation certificates, if copies have been submitted.

A candidate for whom a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act is necessary must take early steps in order that the declaration may be in the hands of the Public Service Commission before they issue the certificate prescribed by rule 9.

A candidate's medical examination will take place before a certificate of admission to the examination is issued and arrangements for it will be made locally.

1. Name in full.	
2. Postal address in full. Any change of address should be at once communicated to the authority mentioned in rule 3, and to the Secretary, Public Service Commission.	
3. Affix here postage stamps of the value of Rs. 5. (See rule 11.) Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.	
4. Exact date of birth and age last birthday.	
5. Place of birth and Province or State in which it is situated.	
6. Your nationality at birth. Do not state your caste or religion but your legal nationality, <i>e.g.</i> , British subject, subject of Travancore State.	
7. Your community, religion, caste, sect, etc.	

8. Your father's name, place of birth and nationality at birth.	
9. Did your father ever change his nationality? If so, give particulars.	
10. Is a declaration under section 96A necessary to your eligibility? If so, have you taken steps to have it made? (See rule 4.)	
11. Your father's postal address (if dead give last address) and profession.	
12. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
13. Name, in order, the schools you have attended since the age of 12, giving addresses and dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, and any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc.	
14. Name your University and College. Give the dates of entering and leaving. State any degrees, honours, prizes or scholarships you have obtained.	
15. Give the name of the officer of the University or College and the names, professions, and present addresses (in full) of the two referees, from whom you attach certificates of character.	
16. Have you had any special preparation for this examination? If so, give particulars.	
17. If your time since leaving school is not fully accounted for by the replies given above, account for the remainder with dates. If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.	
18. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? If you are under liability to repay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.	
19. Have you entered for the Indian Civil Service examination on any previous occasion, either in India or in London? If so give particulars.	
20. Should you be selected for appointment to the Indian Civil Service, at which University and College in England would you prefer to pass your probation?	
21. Signature and date.	

DELHI I. C. S. SELECTION FORM, 1928.

Place a cross like this × against every subject in which you wish to be examined if you are chosen for admission to the examination and state the vernacular language you choose. See rule 12.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 7. Arabic language. |27. Law. | |
| 8. Arabic civilization. |28. Moral philosophy. | |
| 9. Persian language. |29. Metaphysics. | |
|10. Persian civilization. |30. Logic. | |
|11. Sanskrit language. |31. Indian philosophy. | |
|12. Sanskrit civilization. |32. Lower mathematics. | |
|13. Pali language. |33. Higher mathematics. | |
|14. Pali civilization. |34. Astronomy. | |
|15. English literature, Period 1. |35. Statistics. | |
|16. English literature, Period 2. |36. Lower chemistry. | } See next page. |
|17. English literature, Period 3. |37. Higher chemistry. | |
|18. English literature, Period 4. |38. Lower physics. | |
|19. Vernacular literature, namely :— |39. Higher physics. | |
| Bengali. |40. Lower botany. | |
| Burmese. |41. Higher botany. | |
| Gujarati. |42. Lower geology. | |
| Hindi. |43. Higher geology. | |
| Marathi. |44. Lower physiology. | |
| Tamil. |45. Higher physiology. | |
| Telugu. |46. Lower zoology. | |
| Urdu. |47. Higher zoology. | |
| |48. Geography. | |
|20. Indian history, Period 1. |49. Psychology. | |
|21. Indian history, Period 2. |50. Experimental psychology. | |
|22. Indian history, Period 3. |51. Physical anthropology. | See next page. |
|23. European history. |52. Social anthropology. | |
|24. British history |53. Engineering. | } See next page. |
|25. Economics. |54. Agriculture. | |
|26. Politics. | | |

The vernacular language I wish to offer is

Signature.....

Date.....

EXAMINATION OF SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations made under section 97 of the Government of India Act for the probation in the United Kingdom and the further examination of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council are liable to alteration from year to year :—

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years, as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in India and candidates selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years. But in the case of a candidate who has taken part in the Open Competition held in London, and has been selected in India otherwise than by Open Competition, the Secretary of State in Council may direct that the period of probation shall be one year only.

ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(3) One-year probationers will, at the end of the year of probation, undergo an examination called the Final Examination. The subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

1. Indian Penal Code	...	200	4. Indian History	...	400
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	...	200	5. A vernacular language or history	...	600
3. The Indian Evidence Act	...	200	6. Riding	...	200

Optional Subjects, one only to be taken.

7. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	...	400	8. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	...	400
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TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(4) Two-year probationers will undergo two examinations—the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year of probation and the Final Examination at or about the end of the second year.

(5) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows. All the subjects are compulsory :—

1. A vernacular language or history	...	400	4. Law of Evidence and Criminal Law	...	200
2. Phonetics	...	200	5. Indian History	...	200
3. Jurisprudence	...	200	6. Notes of Cases	...	200
			7. Economics	...	200

(6) The subjects of the Final Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

1. A vernacular language or history	...	600	5. Notes of Cases	...	400
2. Indian Penal Code	...	200	6. Indian History	...	400
3. Code of Criminal Procedure	...	200	7. Economics	...	400
4. The Indian Evidence Act...	...	200	8. Riding	...	200

Optional Subjects, one only to be taken.

9. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	...	400	10. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	...	400
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ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(7) (1) Each candidate will offer for examination the vernacular shown in column 2 against his province in the following table unless he is already familiar with it or with a language closely allied to it. A probationer assigned to Madras who is familiar with one only of the vernaculars named will offer the other.

Col. 1.		Col. 2.		Col. 3.
Madras	...	Tamil or Telugu	...	.....
Bombay	...	Marathi	...	Urdu.
Bengal	...	Bengali	...	.....
United Provinces	...	Urdu	...	.....
Punjab	...	Urdu	...	.....
Burma	...	Burmese	...	.....
Bihar and Orissa	...	Hindi	...	Bengali.
Central Provinces	...	Hindi	...	Marathi.
Assam	...	Bengali	...	.....

(2) A candidate who is not required by sub-section (1) to offer a vernacular named in column 2 will offer the vernacular named in column 3 against his province if any such vernacular is named, unless he is already familiar with the vernacular there named or with a closely allied one.

(3) A candidate who is not required under the preceding sub-sections to offer a vernacular will offer History instead. A one-year probationer will offer British History; a two-year probationer will offer British History for the Intermediate Examination and European History for the Final Examination.

Any question as to the interpretation and application of this regulation will be decided by the Civil Service Commissioners.

(8) The ordinary session of the Final Examination for the testing of riding will take place in advance of the rest of the Final Examination, and a special session will when necessary be held at a later date for the benefit of any candidate who may have failed at the ordinary session.

Candidates who at the ordinary session satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all duties required of members of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed.

Candidates who at the ordinary session fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Local Government.*

Any candidate who at the ordinary session fails to show a minimum proficiency will be examined again at a special session. If he then attains adequate proficiency he will not be subjected to further tests in India. If he attains minimum proficiency he will be allowed to proceed to India under the same condition as if he had attained minimum proficiency at the ordinary session. No credit in marks will be given for any performance at a special session.

Probationers may also be examined in riding at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary period.

(9) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(10) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the candidates in order of merit; the order for the one-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, the order for the two-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(11) The selected candidates whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the Final Examination is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and conduct during the period of probation, shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.†

(12) If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A selected candidate absent for such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

* Such candidates will receive no increase to their initial pay until they have passed the further tests in question to the satisfaction of their Local Government.

† The compulsory subjects include riding, and a candidate who fails at the end of the period of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

Any candidate who at the Intermediate Examination shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

made by the Governor General in Council with the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance of £300 a year, or, in the case of Selected Candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350 a year will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or other Institutions that have been approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India in Council.*

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for one year the allowance will be payable in four equal instalments on the following dates respectively: December 24th after his selection, March 25th, June 25th, and after signature of covenant on appointment to the Service.

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for two years the allowance will be payable in eight equal instalments, the first on the December 24th after selection, the second to the seventh, on the six following quarter days and the eighth after signature of covenant on appointment to the Service.

The payment of the various instalments of the allowance except the final instalment, and in the case of the two-year probationers, the instalment payable at the end of the first year of probation, will be conditional on the receipt by the Secretary of State through the Civil Service Commissioners of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory conduct at the approved institution.

If an Indian Government Scholar becomes a Selected Candidate for the Indian Civil Service his scholarship stipend shall cease to be paid with effect from the 1st October of the year in which he becomes a Selected Candidate. He may, however, provided he has executed the agreement referred to in (iv) below, be granted on, or at any time after, the 1st October, an advance on account of the instalment of the allowance payable on the 24th December.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

N.B.—The Secretary of State for India gives notice that the amount of the allowance will be reconsidered in 1928, with a view to a possible reduction with effect from the instalment payable in December 1928.

(iii) *A First Class passage to India will be engaged for Selected Candidates with a view to their proceeding to India during the November following their Final Examination.*

(iv) *Each candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all moneys he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of:—*

- (1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or*
- (2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(v) *All candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(vi) *Candidates appointed to the Indian Civil Service after undergoing one year's probation will be senior to those appointed in the same year after undergoing two years' probation. The seniority of candidates of each class inter se will be determined by the order in which their names appear on the lists referred to in clause (11) of the regulations.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.*

(viii) *"Overseas pay" will not be admissible to Indian members of the Indian Civil Service selected at Open Competitive Examinations held in London in 1925 and subsequent years.*

Orders by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal.

RESULTS OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1927.

No. 2898C.T.—The 28th June 1927.—The following officers have passed completely by the Higher Standard :—

1. Mr. R. Som.
2. Babu J. C. Bhattacharjya.
3. „ N. K. Banerjee.
4. Maulvi A. Majid.
5. „ A. Aziz.
6. Babu S. B. Roy.
7. „ S. C. Chakravorty.
8. „ B. B. Basu.

2. The following Officers, Examiners and Assessors have passed by the Higher Standard in the subjects noted against their names in column 2 and have still to pass by the Higher Standard in the subjects noted in column 3 :—

Name.	Subjects in which passed.	Subjects in which still to pass.
1. Mr. H. K. Das Gupta	... Practical Test Miscellaneous Paper. Guzrati.	... Income-tax Law and Rules.
2. Babu P. K. Basu	... Income-tax Law and Rules Miscellaneous Paper. Guzrati.	... Practical Test
3. Maulvi A. Islam	Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test Miscellaneous Paper. Bengali

Examiner—

Maulvi S. Shamsuddin	Income-tax Law and Rules.
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Assessors—

1. Maulvi A. Hamid	... Book-keeping Marwari.	... Income-tax Law and Rules.
2. Maulvi E. A. Talukdar	... Book-keeping Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper.	... Income-tax Law and Rules.

3. The following officers have now passed completely by the Lower Standard :—

1. Babu P. K. Basu.
2. Babu B. B. Basu.
3. Mr. H. K. Das Gupta.

4. The following officers and others have now passed by the Lower Standard in the subjects noted against their names in column 2 and have still to pass by the Lower Standard in the subjects noted in column 3 :—

Name.	Subjects in which passed.	Subjects in which still to pass.
Maulvi A. Islam	... Marwari	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test.
Babu N. K. Das (Assam)	... Book-keeping Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper. Marwari. Bengali.	... Income-tax Law and Rules.

Assessor—

Babu H. Dhara	... Miscellaneous Paper	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping.
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Clerks—

Babu M. N. Mukherjee	... Miscellaneous Paper Practical Test.	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Marwari.
Maulvi A. Huq	... Miscellaneous Paper	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Practical Test. Marwari.
Babu Himansu K. Das Gupta	... Income-tax Law and Rules Miscellaneous Paper.	... Book-keeping. Practical Test. Marwari.
Babu Akhil Ch. Roy	... Income-tax Law and Rules Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper	... Book-keeping. Marwari.
Maulvi A. Rezzaque	... Miscellaneous Paper	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Practical Test. Marwari.
Babu Atul K. Ghosal	... Miscellaneous Paper	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Practical Test. Marwari.
Babu Sanyasi D. Dutt	... Miscellaneous Papers	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Practical Test. Marwari.
Babu Kalidas Banerjee	... Book-keeping Miscellaneous Paper.	... Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test. Marwari.

H. GRAHAM,

Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1927.

PART IA,

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June 1927.

No. F.-202-C.S.R.-27.—The following Resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information :—

RESOLUTIONS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 20th day of October 1926, hereby makes the following amendments to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

1. For proviso (a) of clause (2) of Rule 9 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(a) The average monthly pay earned during deputation out of India which has been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be under quasi-European conditions, shall be assumed to be the full pay which the Government servant would have drawn if on duty in India.”

2. After Rule 100 of the said Rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“100A. Unless the Secretary of State in Council in any case otherwise directs, the following provisions apply to Government servants placed on deputation out of India under conditions declared by the Governor-General in Council to be quasi-European, if the period of the deputation exceeds one year :—

(a) The period of deputation shall not count as duty for the purposes of this Chapter.

(b) The amount of leave which can be earned by the deputation shall be determined by the Secretary of State in Council, and such leave shall not be debited in the leave account.

(c) Leave salary during such leave shall be equal to the rate of deputation pay.

Provided that where a deputation originally sanctioned for one year or less is subsequently extended so that the total period exceeds one year, these provisions shall apply only in respect of the period in excess of one year.”

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 24th day of May 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

For proviso (a) of clause (2) of Rule 9 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(a) Provided that in respect of any period spent on deputation out of India which has been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be under quasi-European conditions the pay which the Government servant would have drawn if on duty in India shall be substituted for the pay actually drawn.”

For clause (b) of Rule 100A of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(b) The amount of leave which can be earned by the deputation shall be determined by the Secretary of State in Council. Such leave can only be taken during the period of deputation and will not be credited or debited in the Government servant's leave account.”

The 20th June 1927.

No. F.-206-C.S.R.-27.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of May 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

In Appendix 15 of the said Regulations, the first entry relating to Australia and the words “East African Representative, Ministry of Pensions, Nairobi,” under the item “Kenya,” shall be omitted and the following items shall be inserted, namely :—

New South Wales—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Sydney.
Northern Rhodesia—The Treasurer, Livingstone.
Queensland—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Brisbane.
South Australia—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Adelaide.
Tasmania—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Hobart.
Victoria—Secretary, Commonwealth Treasury, Melbourne.
Western Australia—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Perth.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 20th June 1927.

No. F.-206-C.S.R.-27.—The Secretary of State in Council is pleased to make the following further amendments in the list of Colonies and Dominions in which leave salary may be drawn in sterling, published with the Resolution in this Department, No. F.-151-C.S.R.-24, dated the 8th June 1926, as subsequently amended by Resolution No. F.-44-C.S.R.-26, dated the 15th December 1926 :—

- (i) Omit the first entry relating to Commonwealth of Australia ;
- (ii) Omit the words “East African Representative, Ministry of Pensions, Nairobi, or” from the entry in the second column against “Kenya” ;
- (iii) After the entry “Mauritius”, insert the following :—
“New South Wales—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Sydney.”
- (iv) After the entry “Nigeria”, insert the following :—
“Northern Rhodesia—The Treasurer, Livingstone.”
- (v) After the entry “Nyasaland”, insert the following :—
“Queensland—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Brisbane.”
- (vi) After the entry “Somaliland”, insert the following :—
“South Australia—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Adelaide.”
- (vii) After the entry “Tanganyika”, insert the following :—
“Tasmania—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Hobart.”
- (viii) After the entry “Union of South Africa”, insert the following :—
“Victoria—Secretary, Commonwealth Treasury, Melbourne.”
“Western Australia—Accountant, Commonwealth Sub-Treasury, Perth.”

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th June 1927.

No. 398-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Richard R. Willey as Acting Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Lay.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd July 1927.

Part B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 821.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 111 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Property Rules, 1925, namely :—

In rule 8 of the said Rules after the words “Immovable Property” the words and brackets “(not being a street or part of a street)” shall be inserted.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 7th July 1927.

No. F.-407-26.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 99 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments, which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India, shall be made in the rules published in the Home Department notification, No. F.-438-Ests., dated the 30th March 1922, namely :—

(i) After rule 5 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“6. The local Government shall consult the Public Service Commission before making any appointment (other than an officiating appointment) under rule 2, rule 3 or rule 5.”

(ii) Rules 6, 7 and 8 of the said rules shall be re-numbered 7, 8 and 9 respectively.

POLICE.

The 5th July 1927.

No. F.-21-XI-25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

1. In rule 45 of the said rules—

(a) after the word and figures “rule 31” the word and figures “rule 32” shall be inserted, and

(b) after the word and figures “rule 36” the following shall be inserted namely :

“or by whom any such licence has been renewed under sub-rule (3) of rule 42.”

2. In Schedule VIII to the said rules—

(a) in condition 5 of Form XIV, condition 8 of Form XV, condition 12 of Form XVI, and condition 10 of Forms XVIII and XIX after the words "The authority granting" the words "or renewing" shall be inserted;

(b) to each of the Forms from XIV to XX the following footnote shall be added, namely :—

"Licencees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act), they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both."

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th July 1927.

No. F.-601-27.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. B. Ghose, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance from the 26th July or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, up to the 25th August 1927.

J. M. DUNNETT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 30th June 1927.

No. 291-T. (27).—With reference to the resolution of this department No. 291-T.(15) dated the 6th April 1926, the Government of India have decided to extend the appointment of the Tariff Board for two years, with effect from the 5th July 1927.

N. J. ROUGHTON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1927.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3616 Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, namely :—

Entry No. 63 in the said notification shall be omitted.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July 1927.

Part B.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 835.—His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable Sir (Francis) Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal, is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, with effect from the 19th May 1927, and is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, with effect from the same date.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

RESOLUTION.*Simla, the 6th July 1927.*

No. 4048-E.—With reference to the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) Resolution No. 2058-E., dated the 15th July 1926, promulgating rules for recruitment to the Superior Railway Services, the Government of India have, in consultation with the Public Service Commission, revised the regulations for recruitment in India to—

- (a) the Indian Railway Service of Engineers ;
- (b) the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishments of State Railways.

The annexures to this Resolution contain the rules which will in future govern recruitment to and training for the above service.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, Minor Local Governments, and the Agents of State and Company Railways noted below :—

Government of India, Home Department.

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

The Governments of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi Province and Coorg.

The Public Service Commission.

The Agents, North-Western, East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula, Assam Bengal, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Bengal Nagpur, Burma, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Bengal and North Western, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railways.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ANNEXURE A.

Resolutions for the recruitment in India for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

PART I.—General.

1. The permanent establishment of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers is recruited from the following sources :—

- (1) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2) Persons of non-Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (3) Persons of Indian domicile appointed by the Government of India after competitive examinations held in India.
- (4) Promotion of specially qualified officers of the Provincial Engineering Service and Engineering subordinates.
- (5) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

2. Selected candidates only will be permitted to appear at the competitive examination, referred to in Rule 1 (3). Regulations prescribing the qualifications of candidates and the method of selection and the rules for the examination are detailed in Part II of these regulations.

3. Of the total number of vacancies in a year, to be filled in India by direct recruitment, under Rule 1 (3), two-thirds will be filled on the results of the competitive examination in the direct order of merit, provided that number of candidates is declared by the Public Service Commission as having qualified by examination. The remaining one-third vacancies will be reserved by the Government of India to redress, so far as may be necessary, marked communal inequalities, and any appointments, which it may be necessary to make on these grounds, shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, after consultation with the Public Service Commission, by direct nomination from among candidates who have attained the qualifying standard at the examination. Such

vacancies, among the one-third reserved, as may not be required for the redress of communal inequalities, or for which duly qualified candidates for direct nomination may not be forthcoming, may be filled in the direct order of merit in which the candidates passed the examination.

Note.—Certain appointments in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers were formerly guaranteed to the students of some of the Engineering Colleges. The guarantee has for the future been withdrawn, but to protect the interests of the students who were in the Colleges, when the changes were introduced, the guarantee system will be continued until 1928. The number of vacancies in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers to be recruited for under these regulations will up to that year be reduced by the number of appointments guaranteed.

4. From the list prepared by the Public Service Commission, of competitors, who have in the opinion of the Commission attained the qualifying standard (*vide* Rule 22 of Part II of these regulations), candidates, to the number of vacancies to be filled under Rule 1 (3), will be selected for appointment from this list, in the manner laid down in Rule 3, provided that the Government of India are satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Government of India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not; in the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified shall be deemed to be the selected candidate.

Note.—If a candidate having been nominated by the local Selection Committee (see Part II of the regulations) as a candidate for both the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, is a selected candidate for both, he shall be treated as a selected candidate for that service or department only for which he expressed a preference at the time of his application.

5. (a) Candidates selected for appointment under Rules 3 and 4 will be appointed as probationers on an agreement for three years in the first instance and will, during the period of their probation, draw an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem in the first year, Rs. 350 in the second year and Rs. 400 in the third year of service, subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation. All the men appointed will, during the period of their probation, be required to undergo practical training of one year on a State Railway, including six months in a Railway Workshop and a further six months on construction or survey, as indicated in Appendix I.

(b) At the conclusion of the probationary period all probationers who are favourably reported on will be required to undergo a final practical examination, which will include tests in levelling, surveying, practical design and setting out of work, the manufacture and use of materials, analysis of rates, drawing and estimating, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers on pay of Rs. 475. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

6. Probationers will be required to pass a riding test within two years of appointment.

7. Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in *Urdu* by the Preliminary Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of probation. Probationers whose vernacular is *Urdu* may be exempted from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

8. Officers (including probationers) of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide. They will also be eligible for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service. A summary of the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Gratuity Rules will be found in Appendix II.

9. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in Appendix III.

10. Leave Rules applicable to State Railway officers are under revision. Officers recruited under these regulations will, pending the revision of the rules, be entitled to leave under the existing rules, but the revised rules will apply to them when they are brought into force.

11. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India.

12. Officers recruited for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State must, as one of the qualifications for their appointment, have undergone at least one full year's practical training before selection, while the officers recruited in India will obtain that training after appointment. In the circumstances officers recruited in the United Kingdom will be given one year's seniority over those recruited in India.

13. The Government of India reserve the right of assigning to the R. E. officers recruited for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, under the rules laid down by the Secretary of State, and to officers promoted from the subordinate ranks, positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

PART II.—*Qualifications of candidates, method of preliminary selection and rules of examination.*

1. A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers shall be held in India at such time and place as the Governor General in Council may direct.

2. (1) A candidate shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date and in such form as the Governor-General in Council may direct. The application shall be made to the authority of the area in which his parents reside at the time of his application or have previously resided for a period of not less than 3 years or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a University only, for a like period.

(2) The application shall be made, if based on residence in a Governor's province, to the Chief Secretary of that province, if based on residence in Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, or British Baluchistan, to the Chief Commissioner concerned and if based on residence in a State in India to the Political Officer or Agent through the Darbar.

(3) No candidate shall make more than one application in any year.

Provided that a candidate for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers may also apply for permission to appear at the examination for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

3. A candidate must be a male who is either (i) a British subject of Indian domicile, who was, and whose father and mother were, born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, or (ii) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father was at the time of the candidate's birth and still is (or if dead, continued until his death to be) a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or (iii) a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act.

4. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st day of August in the year in which he is selected for admission to the competitive examination.*

5. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of his duties as a member of the Railway Services.

6. A candidate must satisfy the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Railway Services.

7. A candidate must—

(i) hold the Engineering Certificate of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; or

(ii) have passed the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or

(iii) have passed one of the examinations of an Indian University, mentioned in Appendix V, which are accepted by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from the Associate Membership examination; or

(iv) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix VI under the conditions prescribed in that appendix; or

(v) have passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers; or

(vi) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(vii) have passed any of the examinations enumerated in Appendix VII; or

(viii) have passed the Associate examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering.

8. Not more than 10 candidates will be allowed to compete at the examination for each vacancy.

*NOTE.—These age limits apply whether or not the candidate is already in Government service.

9. The percentage of candidates to be drawn from each of the areas specified in the following table shall not exceed the number shown against it. This percentage is hereinafter referred to as the "provincial quota"* :—

Assam	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal (including Sikkim)	...	...	...	...	15
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	10
Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda and the States in the Western India States Agency)	...	...	...	...	13
Burma	...	...	...	...	6
The Central Provinces (including Gwalior and the Central India States)	...	...	...	...	7
Madras (including Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and the States of the Madras Agency)	...	...	...	...	17
The Punjab (including the Delhi Province, Kashmir and the States of the Punjab Agency)	...	...	...	...	11
The United Provinces (including Ajmer Merwara and the Rajputana States)	...	...	...	...	16
The North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	2

The provincial quota worked out according to the above proportion will be rounded off to the nearest whole number, fractions of half and over being taken as one and smaller fractions ignored, provided that the provincial quota shall in no case be less than one.

10. The local Government of the Governor's province which coincides with, or is included in, each of the areas mentioned in rule 9, or the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, as the case may be, shall appoint a selection committee. Every selection committee shall contain at least one non-official member and one officer nominated by the Railway Board. The Public Service Commission may, if they think it desirable, nominate one of their members to sit on any selection committee. In constituting selection committees arrangements shall be made for the due representation of Administrations or States in India included in each area from which there may be candidates.

11. In making their selection the selection committee shall exclude any candidate whom they regard as unsuitable by reason of personality, character, physique or otherwise for the Railway Services and also any candidate with regard to whom they are satisfied that he will not qualify in the written examination. A list of the candidates recommended by the selection committee and their application forms shall be sent to the Public Service Commission through the local Government who will make such observations as they may desire.

12. Each candidate on the list shall, subject to his satisfying the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Railway Services, be furnished by the Public Service Commission with a certificate of admission to the examination: no candidate shall be admitted to the examination who does not possess this certificate.

13. *No recommendations except those invited in the form of application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his application by other means may disqualify him for selection.*

14. A candidate who has been selected by the selection committee will be required to undergo examination by a Medical Board before being admitted to the examination.

15. Candidates must pay the following fees for each examination :—

- (i) Rs. 5 with the application form ;
- (ii) Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board ; and
- (iii) If selected for admission to the examination, Rs. 50 within three weeks after the notification of selection.

No claims for a refund of these fees will be entertained.†

16. The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it :—

(a) *Compulsory.*

	Marks.
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mathematics	100
(4) Applied Mechanics (including strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	100
(5) <i>Viva Voce</i>	100

* Candidates selected for the examinations both for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments will count against the provincial quota for each examination.

† NOTE.—If under regulation 2 a candidate applies for permission to appear at the examinations both for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, the fee of Rs. 5 will be payable for each application. If he is permitted to appear at both examinations he will be required to pay the fee of Rs. 50 for each examination.

(b) Optional.

Not more than two of the following subjects :—

	Marks.
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism) ...	100
(2) Chemistry and Metallurgy ...	100
(3) Prime Movers ...	100
(4) Hydraulics and Hydraulic machines ...	100
(5) Construction ...	100
(i) Building materials.	
(ii) Design of structures.	
(iii) General principles governing the design of railways, roads, harbours and other works.	
(6) Surveying ...	100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply ...	100

17. In subjects which are common to the examinations both for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments the same papers will be set.

18. The standard and syllabus of the examinations shall be such as the Public Service Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of examination.

19. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

20. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

21. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

22. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Course of training prescribed for probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

LENGTH OF COURSE—ONE YEAR.

- (1) Six months in a Railway Workshop of which 6 weeks should be in a Signal Shop.
- (2) The next 6 months on Construction or Survey.

Note 1.—Probationers will be required to undergo a short course of training in Transportation at a Railway training college or school, within this period.

Note 2.—The courses of the training specified above are liable to be altered from time to time as circumstances require or experience indicates.

APPENDIX II.

Provident Fund and Gratuities.

The following is a summary of the rules relating to Provident Fund and Gratuities applicable to officers appointed to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers :

Provident Fund.—The State Railway Provident Fund is established on the following basis :—

- (i) Every officer is required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at a uniform monthly rate of one-twelfth of emoluments, to which is added half-yearly a bonus at the rate of 100 per cent. of an officer's subscriptions for the half year.
- (ii) Compound interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum is allowed on the officer's subscription and bonus. This rate is subject to reconsideration, should the rates at which the Government of India borrow undergo modification, six months' notice being given to members before any alteration is made.
- (iii) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is paid to him on quitting the service ; or in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

Gratuities.—Officers of Indian State Railways are also eligible on retirement, at the discretion of the Railway Board, for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service, on the following conditions:—

- (a) Completion of 30 years' service, or
- (b) Attainment of the age of 50 years, or
- (c) Retirement on account of permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity, or
- (d) Abolition of appointment due to a reduction of establishment, if other suitable employment cannot be found for the officer.

The amount of gratuity admissible is as follows :

- (a) For service not exceeding 18 years, half a month's pay for each year of service, subject to a maximum of six months' pay ;
- (b) For service in excess of 18 years, six months' pay *plus* half a month's pay for each year after the eighteenth, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less.

In case of an officer's death while in service, the gratuity is paid to his widow or children dependent on him.

APPENDIX III.

Particulars as to pay of officers of Indian domicile of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

1. The various ranks of the department are at present as follows :—

Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers.

Year of Service.	Pay.	
	Junior Scale.	Senior Scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st	300	...
2nd	350	...
3rd	400	...
4th	475	...
5th	525	625
6th	525	625
7th	575	675
8th	625	725
9th	625	725
10th	675	775
	(Efficiency bar here.)	
11th	725	825
12th	775	875
13th	825	925
14th	875	975
15th	925	1,025
16th	975	1,025
17th	...	1,075
	(Efficiency bar here.)	
18th	...	1,125
19th	...	1,175
20th	...	1,225
21st	...	1,275
22nd	...	1,275
23rd	...	1,325
24th	...	1,325
25th and over	...	1,375

Administrative Officers.

	Rs.
Deputy Chief Engineers, N. W., E. I. and E. B. Railways	...
Deputy Chief Engineers, G. I. P. Railway	...
Chief Engineers	...
	1,950
	1,750—100—2,150
	2,750—125—3,000

2. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with rules of the Department.

3. Pay will be drawn according to the junior scale, except when an officer is holding a charge which is declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer will, however, draw more than the pay of the tenth year of service on the junior scale, unless the Agent is satisfied that he is fit to hold a charge carrying the senior scale of pay.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges which have been declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer on the senior scale of pay will draw more than the pay of the 17th year of service, unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fit for further promotion.

5. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

6. Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers are also eligible for appointment to the administrative posts in the Transportation Department as also in the Agency and the Divisions.

APPENDIX IV.

Syllabus of the Examination for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

in the compulsory subjects

(a) (3), (a) (4) and in the optional subjects.

(a) (3)—Applied Mathematics.

Statics.—Vectors. Notion of force. Gravitational or Engineer's unit of force. Various kinds of forces. Friction. Composition and resolution of concurrent forces. Moments. Parallel forces and centres of gravity. Couples. Conditions of equilibrium of non-current coplanar forces. Funicular polygon.

Kinematics.—Units of space and time. Rectilinear motion; motion of a projectile; angular motion; relative motion; simple harmonic motion.

Kinetics.—Newton's Laws. Absolute system of units. Linear momentum. Impact of elastic bodies. Impulse and impulsive forces. Angular momentum; moments of inertia and radii of gyration; impulsive torque. Centrifugal forces. Conical pendulum. Motion of the centre of mass. Cant on railway curves and banking of road-tracks. Hoop stress and stress in the rim of a fly-wheel.

Work, power, kinetic and potential energy. Principle of energy. Kinetic energy due to rotation. Work done by a couple. Principle of Virtual work. Simple machines, mechanical advantage, and velocity ratio. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Deflection in a framed structure. Oscillations. Simple and Compound pendulum. Units and dimensions.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure, its transmission, and measurement; density; specific gravity; metric system of units; resultant pressure; centre of pressure, equilibrium of floating bodies; metacentre. Laws of Boyle and Charles. Mixture of gases. Nature and action of simple hydraulic machines.

(a) (4)—Applied Mechanics.

(a) Buildings.

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressures. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulæ in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulæ. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. joints. Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Applications of circle and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connections to steel columns; caps; bases; transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations; cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth-pressures.—Rankine's theory, Wedge theory, Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built-in beams, and three-pinned, parabolic, semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel-work girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) *Bridges.*

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind-pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three-pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilever, and tubular bridges.

Steel-arched bridges.

Swing bridges.

(c) *Reinforced Concrete.*

Shear, bond, and diagonal tension; its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams, and continuous beams.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) *General.*

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross-sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ($M/I = f/y = E/R$); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations; Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams. Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of rivetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion. Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams. Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

(b) (1) *Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).*

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapour-pressures, critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges; methods of measuring radiation. Laws of thermodynamics; simple applications.

Light.—Velocity of light. Illumination; photometry. Achromatism in lens systems; direct-vision spectroscopy.

The wave theory; simple interference phenomena. Huygens' principle. Explanation of straight line propagation, reflexion, and refraction of light. Action of mirrors, lenses, etc., reviewed from this stand-point. Simple diffraction phenomena: Gratings and wave-length determination. Spectrum analysis; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light; rotatory polarization; simple applications.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential, level surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets; determination of field strength. Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal induction, Gauss' theorem; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the earth; the elements and their variations; the compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric capacity; specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors; images. Value of electric force in simple cases of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors; energy of electrified systems. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatstone's bridge; specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes; ionization; migration phenomena; accumulators. Standard cells; the potentiometer system of measurement. Thermo-electricity; application of thermo-dynamics; thermo-electric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; coefficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's law; illustration from dynamos and motors, etc. Determination of current resistance; E. M. F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser; electric waves. Elementary theory of the electron.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor, and of the alternating current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting, power-transmission, telegraphy, etc.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave-motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sounds; pitch; scales. Reflexion and refraction of sound; influence of wave-length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns; resonance. Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave-length, velocity and pitch.

(b) (2) *Chemistry and Metallurgy.*

- (i) General Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, including chemical theory.
- (ii) The chemistry of metals (omitting the rare metals) treated more fully and including the more elementary metallurgical processes.

The syllabuses are given below :—

- (i) *Chemistry, Inorganic, including Chemical Theory.*—Methods of determining equivalent, atomic and molecular weights; the atomic theory valency; properties of gases; transition from gaseous to liquid state; vapour pressure and boiling point; osmotic pressure; theory of electrolytic dissociation; electrolysis; relation of chemical energy to electrical energy and to heat; law of mass action; catalysis; relation of physical properties to chemical constitution.

The descriptive portion will include the elements and their compounds studied from the standpoint of the periodic classification, omitting the rare metals.

The elements of Organic Chemistry.—The composition and relations of some of the typical carbon compounds; isomerism; polymerism; purification of organic substances; distillation; crystallization; criteria of purity; boiling point; melting point; methods of ultimate analysis of organic compounds; calculation of molecular weight from empirical formulae; constitutional formulae.

Methane; ethane; ethylene, acetylene; methylchloride, methylene dichloride; chloroform; bromoform; iodoform; carbon tetrachloride; methyl alcohol; ethyl alcohol; ether; formaldehyde; acetaldehyde; chloral; formic acid; acetic acid; butyric acid; stearic acid; esters; simple amines, oxalic acid; malonic acid; succinic acid; glycerol; the fats; lactic acid; tartaric acid; citric acid; the carbohydrates; starch; benzene; toluene; chlorobenzene; nitrobenzene; aniline; benzene sulphonic acid; diazobenzene; benzaldehyde; benzoic acid; benzyl alcohol.

- (ii) A. Outlines of the main metallurgical processes of the following metals, their chief uses and tests :—

Sodium, Potassium, Copper, Silver, Magnesium, Calcium, Zinc, Nickel, Bismuth, Mercury, Aluminium, Tin, Lead, Antimony, Iron, Chromium, and Manganese.

- B. General metallurgy of iron—Blast furnace; grading of pig iron; manufacture of wrought iron; effect of carbon, silicon, sulphur and phosphorus on cast iron; cement steel; shear steel; crucible steel; detailed consideration of effect of carbon, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, nickel, manganese, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium on steel; Bessemer Process; Open-hearth process; Electrical furnaces for steel making.

- C. Introduction to the study of Metallography Solid solutions; Eutectics; Hardening; Annealing; Tempering; Alloys; Brasses; Bronzes. Welding of metals.

- D. Electric Furnaces.

- E. Electroplating.

- F. Rusting and corrosion of metals.

- G. Boiler water—Hardness of water; methods of softening.

*(b) (3) Prime Movers.**Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers—*

- (a) *Fuel*.—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc. ; physical characteristics ; approximate chemical composition ; heat of combustion.
- (b) *Gas Plants*.—Gas-Producers ; pressure and suction plants ; arrangement and working.
- (c) *Boilers*.—Draught ; natural, forced and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine, water-tube, and other types ; heating surface, fire-grate area ; boiler efficiency ; superheaters ; feedwater heaters ; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines—

- (a) Thermodynamical principles ; Carnot's cycle ; perfect heat engine ; second law.
- (b) *Air Engines*.—Stirling and other forms.
- (c) *Internal Combustion Engines*.—Gas, oil and petrol engines ; engines with fluid pistons ; types and working ; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures ; efficiencies.
- (d) *Steam*.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion, and condensation of steam ; heat-diagrams, etc.
- (e) Steam Engines and turbines, with special reference to modern developments.
- (f) *Refrigerating Plant*.—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types.
- (g) *Air Compressors*.—Theory of pneumatic working.

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details—

- (a) General arrangement and construction of the more important types.
- (b) Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.
- (c) Carburettors, and systems of ignition.
- (d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve gears, glands and pipes.
- (e) *Engine-Testing*.—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil ; brakes and dynamometers ; indicators and indicator diagrams.

(b) (4) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines.

Hydraulics.—Definitions relating to flow of water ; stream-line motion. Bernoulli's theorem. Venturimeter.

Flow of water through small and large orifices ; drowned orifices ; sudden enlargements and contractions in flow of water. Times of emptying tanks. Flood absorptive capacity of tanks.

Flow of water over notches and weirs.

Flow of water through pipes ; hydraulic gradients ; losses of head due to bends, contractions and sudden enlargements ; losses of head through siphons. Impacts at bends and thrust-blocks.

Flow of water in open channels and in pipes ; Chezy, Basin, Kutters, and other formulae and their applications ; cross-sections of greatest efficiency.

Calculations of afflux and back-water curve.

Gauging the flow of water in open channels ; water-meters.

Hydraulics and hydrostatics of weirs and other canal works.

Hydrokinetics ; uniform and steady flow ; stream-line and turbulent motion. Bernoulli's theorem and its application.

Discharge through orifices and mouth pieces, and over notches and weirs. Variable heads. Laws of fluid friction. Head lost due to friction.

Hydraulic Machinery.—Impact of water on fixed and moving vanes. Turbines ; impulse and reaction. Description of different types of turbines. Determination of vane-angles. Efficiencies of turbine plant. Governing.

Pumps.—Reciprocating, centrifugal and turbine.

*(b) (5) Construction.**(i) Building Materials.*

Stone.—Selection. Characteristics. Indian and European stones. Quarrying. Blasting. Dressing stone. Implements.

Bricks and Tiles.—Classes of bricks and their distinguishing qualities. Moulding, Drying and Stacking. Brick-burning. Types of Kiln. Firebricks. Terra-cotta. Tile manufacture.

Cements, Limes and Mortars.—Use of mortar. Natural and artificial cements. Varieties of limes. Hydraulicity. Burning. Clamps. Kilns. Plaster. White-wash. Distemper. Concrete. Portland cement.

Timber.—Growth of trees. Felling trees. Classification and properties of Indian and other woods. Most suitable woods for particular purposes.

Stone Masonry.—Ashlar of various sorts. Block-in-course. Bond. Dressing stone. Rubble masonry. Safe loads. Lewis Dowel. Joggle. Cramp. Template. Scaffolding. Shears. Derrick. Gyn. Gantry.

Brick Masonry.—Types and their uses. Bond. Closers. Bedding. Moisture Scaffolding. Precautions against settlement. Racking back. Plastering. Pointing. Coping. Cornice. Blocking course. Parapet. Eaves course. Corbel. Lintel. Jamb. Reveal. Sill. Footing. Drip-course. Pisé walling. Dhajji walling. Hollow masonry. Reinforced brick-work.

(ii) *Design of Structures.*

Buildings.—Design of a residential bungalow ; with special reference to selection of site, construction of walls, damp-proof courses, water-supply, drainage and ventilation.

Fire-proof construction.

Reinforced brick-work design ; beams, floors, etc.

Thomson's principles of similar structures as regards their strength, stability, deflections, etc.

Bridges.—Selection of site. Determination of discharge of river by consideration of area of watershed, intensity of rainfall, and by zoning. Waterway to be provided. Depth of scour.

Design of foundations. Box ; crate ; well ; pile ; continuous masonry ; reinforced concrete slab. Piers, ordinary and abutment. Floors and curtain walls.

Reinforced Concrete.—Nature, uses, properties, advantages and disadvantages of Reinforced Concrete over other types of construction. Assumption made in theory of stress in reinforced concrete beams.

Theory and design of simple beams, T-beams and slabs for different conditions of loading.

(iii) *General Principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works.*

Roads.—Formation and permanent way. Types of roadways. Hill roads. Ruling gradients. Resistance of vehicles. Drainage. Tramways.

Railways.—Formation and permanent way. Gauges. Tractive force. Tunnelling. Light railways and mountain railways.

River Training Works.—Spurs. Groynes. Bell Bunds. Streamline Bunds, Mattresses. Aprons.

Miscellaneous.—Piles and pile-driving ; sheet and screw piling. Diving operations, reclamations and dredging. Retaining walls. Depth of foundations. Counterforts and buttresses. Revetments. Construction and sinking of masonry wells. Simple masonry dams. Technical names of various parts.

(b) (6) *Surveying.*

Surveying.—Construction of Scales. Conventional signs. Use and adjustment of instruments. Theory of levelling ; simple, compound, check and reciprocal levelling. Various causes of errors in levelling. Elimination of such errors. Customary limits for errors. Method of keeping various styles of field-books. Use of boning rods. Chain survey. Chain and compass survey.

Theodolite Traversing by Gale's traverse system for city and town improvement surveys. Source of errors and required precision in traversing. Traverse tables. Theory and use of the simple plane-table and tangent clinometer, with and without the magnetic compass. Theory and use of the stadia method of plane-tabling, with levelled heights and reductions of distances and heights by slide-rule. The three-point problem or plane-tabling by resection from within and without the triangle. Geometrical and trigonometrical proof of the three-point problem. The two-point problem with and without the magnetic compass. Triangulation with reciprocal value ; heights of stations: base-line measurements. Finding values of position by observations to three known points. Computation by rectangular co-ordinates with convergency corrections.

Contouring of the triangulated area by heights calculated from the reduced levels. Longitudinal and cross-sections run with a level. The location on the map of a road, railway, canal or weir, etc. The general principles of tunnel alignment and of carrying surface meridians underground for mine-surveys. Discussion on the latest patterns of instruments.

Practical Astronomy.—Introduction to spherical trigonometry up to the solution of the spherical triangle and the adaptation of Napier's rules of circular parts. Definitions; systems of celestial co-ordinates; the reasons for sidereal, sun and mean time; acceleration, retardation and equation of time. The Julian and Gregorian calendars; time and the various astronomical corrections.

Finding the meridian of a place by observations to the sun or a star at upper culmination, by equal altitudes, by the sun or stars not on the meridian, and by circumpolar stars at elongation; and finding time by the sun or stars on the meridian and exmeridian; finding latitude by Polaris and circum-meridional observations. Use and construction of sundials.

Railway Curves and Alignments.—Theory of curves. Curves laid out with the aid of angular instruments, with one theodolite. Curves laid out by linear measurement only. By chords and offsets (several methods). By offsets inside the curve. Curve by ordinates from the long chord. Curve with certain given data to pass through a ruling point. Compound curves. Diversion curve. Vertical curves. Curve spiral or transition curve. Double centre method for laying out a straight line. Setting out pegs for earth-work. Computation of areas of cross section, etc.

(b) (7)—Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply.

Water Supply. Source of Supply.—Springs; wells; rivers; lakes; choosing the supply.

Waterworks.—Intakes; settling tanks; filters; rates of filtration; various types of mechanical filtration.

Reservoirs.—Impounding, storage and service reservoirs; water-towers.

Pipes.—Rising mains; expansion joints; losses in head; valves; service-tanks; house-connections; meters; cisterns.

Pumping Installations.—General types of installation used in India.

Sanitary Engineering.—Water purification; natural waters, impurities present; methods employed for rendering natural water potable; boiler waters and softening agents; interpretation of analytical reports.

Sanitary laws; refuse removal and disposal; the chemistry of sewage; river-pollution and its effects; sewerage systems; sewers, their construction and ventilation; traps; house drainage; purification of sewage; chemical precipitation and precipitants; liquefaction of sewage; sewage-oxidation; irrigation and trenching; sewage farms; septic tanks; contact beds; the combined system; details concerning tanks, filters and filtration; distributors, etc.

Note.—There will be no practical examination in any of the subjects.

APPENDIX V.

List of Examinations of Indian Universities which are accepted by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from the Associate Membership examination.

Final Examinations leading up to the following degrees :—

B.E. of Bombay University.

B.E. of Calcutta University (College of Engineering, Sibpur).

B.E. of Madras University.

B.Sc. (Engineering), Benares Hindu University.

APPENDIX VI.

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers. [See Regulation 7 (iv), Part II.]

Oxford.—B.A. with Honours, in the Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A. with Honours, in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A. I (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

London.—B.Sc. (Internal degree) in Engineering, ordinary or with Honours [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Mining) or the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)]. The External degree is also accepted to the same extent, provided it is recognised by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from Sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours degree or ordinary degree from 1925 onwards), B.Sc. Technical in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Liverpool.—B. Engineering in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Sheffield.—B. Engineering in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a first class in the Final Examination).

Bristol.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering).

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Queen's University, Belfast.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Note.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians, who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX VII.

List of examinations referred to in Regulation 7 (vi), Part II.

Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

B.Sc. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).—McGill University (Montreal).

B.E. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical and Electrical" Engineering.—Sydney University.

B.C.E., B.Mech. E. or B.E.E. Examination.—Melbourne University.

B.E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.—New Zealand University.

B.E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.—Adelaide University.

B.E. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical and Electrical" Engineering.—Queensland University.

B.E. Examination.—University of Western Australia.

B.Sc. Examination in Engineering (until 1921).—University of South Africa.

B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.—Cape Town University.

B.Sc. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.—University of Witwatersrand.

Examination for certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.—Manchester.

Examinations for Diploma in Engineering :—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington, University College, London.

King's College, London.

Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute Technical College, Finsbury, for Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' courses), if taken by Matriculated students or students who have passed the Institute Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Examination for Professional Certificate for Constructors.—Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

APPENDIX VIII.

Regulations for the Medical Examination of candidates for admission into the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

1. To be passed as fit for an appointment as an officer of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest-girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates.

Note.—The following table of correlation of age, height and chest-girth is to be used as a guide in the examination of candidates of European race :—

Physical Equivalents.

Age last birthday.	Height without shoes.			Girth when fully expanded.	Chest range of expansion not less than
				Inches.	Inches.
16	60 and under 62 inches	...	...	32½	2
	62 " 65 "	...	...	33½	2
	65 " 68 "	...	...	33½	2
	68 " 72 "	...	...	34	2
	72 and upwards	...	...	34½	2
17	62 and under 65 inches	...	...	33½	2
	65 " 68 "	...	...	34	2
	68 " 72 "	...	...	34½	2
	72 and upwards	...	...	35	2
18	62 and under 65 inches	...	...	34	2
	65 " 68 "	...	...	34½	2
	68 " 72 "	...	...	35	2
	72 and upwards	...	...	35½	2
19	62½ and under 65 inches	...	...	34½	2
	65 " 68 "	...	...	34½	2
	68 " 70 "	...	...	35	2
	70 " 72 "	...	...	35½	2
	72 and upwards	...	...	36	2
20	62½ and under 65 inches	...	...	34½	2
	65 " 68 "	...	...	34½	2
	68 " 70 "	...	...	35	2
	70 " 72 "	...	...	35½	2
21 and upwards	72 and upwards	...	...	36	2
	62½ and under 65 inches	...	...	34½	2
	65 " 68 "	...	...	35	2
	68 " 70 "	...	...	35½	2
	70 " 72 "	...	...	36	2
	72 and upwards	...	...	36½	2

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows :—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or outer sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard ; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters. No fixed limit of height is enforced.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows :—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted around the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind, and its lower edge the upper part of the nipples in front. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times, and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted. The minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33-35, 34-36½, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than ½ inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds. Fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The results of each test will be recorded.

(i) *General.*—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any morbid conditions of the eyes, eyelids, or contiguous structures, of such a sort as to render, or to be likely at a future date to render, him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity.*—The candidate will be examined, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision, and the examination will include two

tests, one for distant and the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately. No candidate will be accepted whose Visual Acuity falls below the following standards :—

				The one eye	The other eye.
Distant vision—					
without glasses	...	...	...	6/12	6/18
corrected with glasses	...	...	...	6/6	6/9
Manifest Hyperopia	...	...	...	1.5	1.5
Near vision—					
with or without glasses	...	...	...	0.6	0.6

(iii) *Colour Perception*.—The candidate will be examined for colour knowledge with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect of colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

(iv) *Night Blindness*.—The candidate's Night Vision will be tested, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to ascertain whether or not he suffers from night blindness. The candidate who under the conditions of the ordinary Test for Visual Acuity has 6/6 Vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, will be rejected if, under the conditions of the Night Blindness Test, his vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, falls below 6-24.

(v) *Field of Vision*.—The fields of vision of the candidate's eyes will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

7. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded.

8. The following additional points should be observed :—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear,
- (b) that his speech is without impediment,
- (c) that his teeth are in good order, and that he is provided with dentures where necessary for effective masticulation (well filled teeth will be considered sound),
- (d) that his chest is well formed, and his chest expansion sufficient, and that his heart and lungs are sound, and that his blood pressure is within normal limits,
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease,
- (f) that he is not ruptured,
- (g) that he does not suffer from a severe degree of hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins or piles,
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed, and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints,
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease,
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect,
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution, and
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination. When any defect is found it must be noted and the medical examiners should state their opinion as to whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate. If the condition is remediable by operation it should be so stated.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX VIII.

FORM OF DECLARATION AS TO HEALTH TO BE COMPLETED BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE SUPERIOR GRADES OF SERVICE ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Statement by candidate for appointment as.....

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical examination, and must sign the Declaration appended thereto in the presence of the medical Board.

1. State your name in full (in Block Letters)...
2. State place of birth ...
3. State your age and date of birth ...

4. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family :—

Father's age, if living, and state of health.	Father's age at death and cause of death.	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health.	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death.
Mother's age, if living, and state of health.	Mother's age at death, and cause of death.	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health.	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death.

5. Have any of your near relations suffered from tuberculosis (consumption, scrofula), cancer, asthma, fits, epilepsy, insanity or any other nervous disease?
6. Have you ever been out of India? Where, and for what period and how long since?
7. Have you ever served in the Navy, Army, Air Force, or in any Government Department?
8. Have you ever been examined (a) for Life Insurance or/and (b) by any Government Medical Officer or State Medical Board, Civil or Military? If so, state details, and with what result.
9. Have you ever—
 - (a) had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, inflammation of lungs, pleurisy, heart disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis, epilepsy, insanity, or other nervous disease, discharge from or other disease of the ear, syphilis, gonorrhœa, or
 - (b) had any other disease or injury which required confinement to bed or medical or surgical treatment, or
 - (c) undergone any surgical operation, or
 - (d) suffered from any illness, wound or injury sustained while on active service with His Majesty's Forces during the war which began in 1914?
10. Have you rupture?
11. Have you vericocoele, varicose veins or piles?
12. Is your vision in each eye good? (Candidates who wear spectacles are requested to bring the prescription for their glasses with them.)

13. Is your hearing in each ear good?
14. Have you any congenital or acquired malformation, defect or deformity?
15. When were you last vaccinated?
16. Is there any further matter concerning your health not covered by the above questions which should be communicated to the Medical Examiner(s)?

DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE.

To be signed in the presence of the Medical Examiner(s).

I declare all the foregoing answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

I will fully reveal to the Medical Examiner(s) all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

I am fully aware that by wilfully suppressing any information I shall incur the risk of not obtaining the appointment, or of losing it if granted.

Candidate's signature.

Signed in presence of—

Member of Medical Board.

(Place).....

(Date).....

ANNEXURE B.

Regulations for recruitment in India for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. The permanent establishment of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is recruited from the following sources :—

- (1) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2) Persons of non-Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (3) Persons of Indian domicile appointed by the Government of India after competitive examinations held in India.
- (4) Promotion of specially qualified officers of the Local Traffic Service and subordinates of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.
- (5) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

2. Selected candidates only will be permitted to appear at the competitive examination, referred to in Rule 1 (3). Regulations prescribing the qualifications of candidates and the method of selection and the rules for the examination are detailed in Part II of these regulations.

3. Of the total number of vacancies in a year, to be filled in India by direct recruitment under Rule 1 (3), two-thirds will be filled on the results of the competitive examination in the direct order of merit, provided that number of candidates is declared by the Public Service Commission as having qualified by examination. The remaining one-third vacancies will be reserved by the Government of India to redress, so far as may be necessary, marked communal inequalities, and any appointments, which it may be necessary to make on these grounds, shall be made by the Governor-General in Council,

after consultation with the Public Service Commission, by direct nomination from among candidates who have attained the qualifying standard at the examination. Such vacancies, among the one-third reserved, as may not be required for the redress of communal inequalities, or for which duly qualified candidates for direct nomination may not be forthcoming, may be filled in the direct order of merit in which the candidates passed the examination.

4. From the list, prepared by the Public Service Commission, of competitors, who have in the opinion of the Commission attained the qualifying standard (*vide* Rule 22 of Part II of these regulations), candidates, to the number of vacancies to be filled under Rule 1 (3), will be selected for appointment from this list, in the manner laid down in Rule 3, provided that the Government of India are satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Government of India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not; in the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be the selected candidate.

NOTE.—If a candidate, having been nominated by the local selection committee (*see* Part II of the regulations) as a candidate for both the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, is a selected candidate for both, he shall be treated as a selected candidate for that service or department only for which he expressed a preference at the time of his application.

5. (a) Candidates selected for appointment under Rules 3 and 4 will be appointed as probationers on an agreement for three years in the first instance and will during the period of their probation draw an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem in the first year, Rs. 350 in the second year and Rs. 400 in the third year of service, subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation. All the men appointed will, during the period of their probation, be required to undergo training, which will comprise courses at the Railway School/College of Transportation alternating with practical work on Railways. Full details of the course of training will be found in Appendix I.

NOTE.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce, at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous suitable training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India.

(b) At the conclusion of the course of training probationers will be required to undergo written and oral tests in the subjects in which they have been trained, and, if they are successful and well reported on, they will be confirmed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on pay of Rs. 450. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

6. Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in *Urdu* by the Preliminary Standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of their probation. Probationers whose vernacular is *Urdu* may be exempted from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

7. Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide. They will also be eligible for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service. A summary of the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Gratuity Rules will be found in Appendix II.

8. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date. Particulars as to pay are contained in Appendix III.

9. Leave rules applicable to State Railway officers are under revision. Officers recruited under these regulations will, pending the revision of the rules, be entitled to leave under the existing rules, but the revised rules will apply to them when they are brought into force.

10. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India.

11. The Government of India reserve the right of assigning, to the R. E. officers, recruited for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways under the rules laid down by the Secretary of State, and to officers promoted from the subordinate ranks, positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

PART II.

Qualification of candidates, method of preliminary selection and rules of examination.

1. A competitive examination for admission to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways shall be held in India at such time and place as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

2. (1) A candidate shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date and in such form as the Governor-General in Council may direct. The application shall be made to the authority of the area in which his parents reside at the time of his application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a University only, for a like period.

(2) The application shall be made, if based on residence in a Governor's province, to the Chief Secretary of that province, if based on residence in Coorg, the North West Frontier Province, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara or British Baluchistan, to the Chief Commissioner concerned, and if based on residence in a State in India to the Political Officer or Agent through the Darbar.

(3) No candidate shall make more than one application in any year.

Provided that a candidate, if qualified in other respects, may apply for permission to appear at the examinations both for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and for the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.

3. A candidate must be a male who is either (i) a British subject of Indian domicile, who was, and whose father and mother were, born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, or (ii) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father was at the time of the candidate's birth and still is (or if dead, continued until his death to be) a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or (iii) a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96-A of the Government of India Act.

4. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st day of August in the year in which he is selected for admission to the competitive examination.*

5. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of his duties as a member of the Railway Services.

6. A candidate must satisfy the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Railway Services.

7. A candidate must—

- (i) hold the Engineering Certificate of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; or
- (ii) have passed the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or
- (iii) have passed one of the examinations of an Indian University, which are accepted by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from the Associate Membership examination mentioned in Appendix V; or
- (iv) hold an Engineering or Science degree of any teaching University in the United Kingdom granted after not less than three years' study in that University; or
- (v) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers; or
- (vi) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (vii) have passed any of the examinations enumerated in Appendix VI; or
- (viii) have passed the Associateship examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or
- (ix) hold a degree of an Indian University mentioned in Appendix VII.

Provided that no degree will qualify in this behalf unless at the final examination the candidate was examined in one or more of the following subjects:—

- (a) Applied Mathematics,
- (b) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism),
- (c) Applied Mechanics (including strength of Materials and theory of Structures),
- (d) Prime Movers.

NOTE 1.—For the examination to be held in 1927 candidates, who have obtained Railway Traffic training in the United Kingdom for not less than two years, will be eligible for admission to the competitive examination, although they may not possess any of the qualifications required under this regulation, provided that they fulfil the conditions and requirements of the other regulations.

*NOTE —These age limits apply whether or not the candidate is already in Government service.

NOTE 2.—The condition that the degree has been granted after not less than three years' study, prescribed in clause (iv), will not apply to candidates, who having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken the degree of a British University in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

8. Not more than ten candidates will be allowed to compete at the examination for each vacancy.

9. The percentage of candidates to be drawn from each of the areas specified in the following table shall not exceed the number shown against it. This percentage is herein after referred to as the "provincial quota".*

Assam	3
Bengal (including Sikkim)	15
Bihar and Orissa	10
Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda, and States in the Western India States Agency)	13
Burma	6
The Central Provinces (including Gwalior and the Central India States)	7
Madras (including Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and the States of the Madras Agency)	17
The Punjab (including the Delhi Province, Kashmir, and the States of the Punjab Agency)	11
The United Provinces (including Ajmer-Merwara and the Rajputana States)	16
The North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan	2

The provincial quota worked out according to the above proportion will be rounded off to the nearest whole number, fractions of half and over being taken as one and smaller fractions ignored, provided that the provincial quota shall in no case be less than one.

10. The local Government of the Governor's province which coincides with, or is included in, each of the areas mentioned in Rule 9, or the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province as the case may be, shall appoint a selection committee. Every selection committee shall contain at least one non-official member and one officer nominated by the Railway Board. The Public Service Commission may, if they think it desirable, nominate one of their members to sit on any selection committee. In constituting selection committees arrangements shall be made for the due representation of Administrations or States in India included in each area from which there may be candidates.

11. In making their selection the selection committee shall exclude any candidate whom they regard as unsuitable by reason of personality, character, physique or otherwise for the Railway Services, and also any candidate with regard to whom they are satisfied that he will not qualify in the written examination. A list of the candidates recommended by the selection committee and their application forms shall be sent to the Public Service Commission through the local Government who will make such observations as they may desire.

12. Each candidate on the list shall, subject to his satisfying the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Railway Services, be furnished by the Public Service Commission with a certificate of admission to the examination; no candidate shall be admitted to the examination who does not possess this certificate.

13. *No recommendations except those invited in the form of application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his application by other means may disqualify him for selection.*

14. A candidate who has been selected by the selection committee will be required to undergo examination by a Medical Board before being admitted to the examination.

15. Candidates must pay the following fees for each examination :—

- (i) Rs. 5 with the application form;
- (ii) Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board; and
- (iii) If selected for admission to the examination, Rs. 50 within three weeks after the notification of selection.

No claims for a refund of these fees will be entertained.*

* Candidates selected for the examinations both for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and the Indian Railway Service of Engineers will count against the provincial quota for each examination.

NOTE.—If under Regulation 2 a candidate applies for permission to appear at the examinations both for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, the fee of Rs. 5 will be payable for each application. If he is permitted to appear at both examinations, he will be required to pay the fee of Rs. 50 for each examination.

16. The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it :—

(a) *Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis writing)	...	...	100
(2) General knowledge	...	...	100
(3) <i>Viva Voce</i>	...	...	100

(b) *Optional*.—Not more than two of the following subjects :—

(1) Applied Mathematics	...	...	200
(2) Applied Mechanics (including strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	...	...	200
(3) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	...	...	200
(4) Prime Movers	...	...	200

NOTE.—In the case of candidates admitted under Note 1 to Regulation 7, to the examination to be held in the year 1927, the following subjects will be substituted for the subjects under section (b) optional :—

- (1) Practical Railway Working.
- (2) Railway Economics.

Candidates will be required to offer both these subjects for examination.

17. In subjects which are common to the examinations both for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and Indian Railway Service of Engineers, the same papers will be set.

18. The standard and syllabus of the examinations shall be such as the Public Service Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of examination.

19. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

20. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

21. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

22. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor.

APPENDIX I.

Courses of training prescribed for Probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

Length of Course—three years.

1. Course in guard's duties, lectures on the Locomotive and general lectures on Railway Working, and Signalling and Telegraph Traffic Working. The course to be held at an Area School ... 3 months.
2. Actual working as a guard with full responsibilities after having been passed as capable by the appropriate railway officials ... 3 "
3. Course at Railway School/College of Transportation on A. S. M.'s duties including Signalling and Telegraph Traffic Working, with lectures on railway organisation and general railway subjects ... 3 "
4. Responsible charge as A. S. M. of a station with separate signalling staff, after having been passed as fit to take up the charge by the appropriate railway officials ... 3 "
5. Further course at Railway School/College of Transportation of A. S. M. and S. M.'s duties including lectures on the Vacuum Brake, Interlocking and Statistics ... 2 "
6. Responsible charge as S. M. of a way-side station after having been passed as capable by the appropriate railway officials ... 3 "
7. A course of training in the duties of Assistant Train Controller ... 2 "
8. A course of training in the actual duties of Yard Foreman ... 3 "

9.	A course of training in the duties of Assistant Station Superintendent at a large station	...	...	...	2 months.
10.	Work in all the sections of a Divisional office	...	...	...	5 "
11.	Acting as Assistant to the Assistant Loco. Foreman of a large engine changing station	...	...	...	2 "
12.	Work in the Train and Time Table Section at the Headquarters of a Railway	...	...	...	3 "
13.	Working as Claims Investigator and Tracer and in Commercial office	...	...	...	2 "
Total				...	36 "

Examinations will be held at the close of courses and at intervals during three years.

NOTE.—The courses of training specified above are liable to change from time to time as circumstances require or experience indicates.

APPENDIX II.

Provident Fund and Gratuities.

The following is a summary of the rules relating to Provident Fund and Gratuities applicable to officers appointed to the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Provident Fund.—The State Railway Provident Fund is established on the following basis :—

- (i) Every officer is required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at a uniform monthly rate of one-twelfth of emoluments, to which is added half-yearly a bonus at the rate of 100 per cent. of an officer's subscriptions for the half year.
- (ii) Compound interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum is allowed on the officer's subscription and bonus. This rate is subject to reconsideration should the rates at which the Government of India borrow undergo modification, six months' notice being given to members before any alteration is made.
- (iii) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is paid to him on quitting the service ; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

Gratuities.—Officers of Indian State Railways are also eligible on retirement, at the discretion of the Railway Board, for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service, on the following conditions :—

- (a) Completion of 30 years' service, or
- (b) Attainment of the age of 50 years, or
- (c) Retirement on account of permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity, or
- (d) Abolition of appointment due to reduction of establishment, if other suitable employment cannot be found for the officer.

The amount of gratuity admissible is as follows :—

- (a) For service not exceeding 18 years, half a month's pay for each year of service, subject to a maximum of six months' pay ;
- (b) For service in excess of 18 years, six months' pay *plus* half a month's pay for each year after the eighteenth, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less.

In case of an officer's death while in service, the gratuity is paid to his widow or children dependent on him.

APPENDIX III.

Particulars as to pay of officers of Indian domicile of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

1. The various ranks of the department are at present as follows :—

Executive officers on Senior and Junior scales of pay.

Year of Service.	Pay.	
	Junior scale.	Senior scale.
	Rs.	Rs.
1st	300	...
2nd	350	...
3rd	400	...
4th	450	550
5th	450	550
6th	500	600
7th	550	650
8th	550	650
9th	600	700

} Probationary period.

(Efficiency bar here.)

10th	650	750
11th	700	800
12th	750	850
13th	800	900
14th	850	950
15th	900	950
16th ... ..	...	1,000

(Efficiency bar here.)

17th ... ..	...	1,050
18th ... ..	...	1,100
19th ... ..	...	1,150
20th ... ..	...	1,200
21st ... ..	...	1,200
22nd ... ..	...	1,250
23rd ... ..	...	1,250
24th and over ...	...	1,300

Junior Administrative Officers.

	Rs.
Deputy Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Railway and North Western Railway	1,950
Deputy Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway and North Western Railway	
Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway	
Deputy Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	
Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class I, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,750—50—2,000
Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class II, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,600—50—1,700
Personal Assistant to Chief Transportation Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	

Senior Administrative Officers.

	Rs.
Chief Operating Superintendent, East Indian Railway and North Western Railway	2,750—125—3,000
Chief Transportation Superintendent, and Chief Commercial Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,500—125—2,750
Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway	2,500
Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway	2,300—100—2,500
Chief Commercial Manager, North Western Railway	2,250

2. The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

3. Pay will be drawn according to the junior scale, except when an officer is holding a charge which is declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer will, however, draw more than the pay of the ninth year of service on the junior scale, unless the Agent is satisfied that he is fit to hold charge carrying the senior scale of pay.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges which have been declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer on the senior scale of pay will draw more than the pay of the 16th year of service, unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fit for further promotion.

5. Promotion to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

6. The administrative appointments in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

7. The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint, at their discretion, an officer of any department or Railway to any of these posts.

8. Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the Agency and the Divisions.

APPENDIX IV.

Syllabus of the Examination for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments in the optional subjects.

(b) (1)—Applied Mathematics.

Statics.—Vectors, Notion of force. Gravitational or Engineer's unit of force. Various kinds of forces. Friction. Composition and resolution of concurrent forces. Moments. Parallel forces and centres of gravity. Couples. Conditions of equilibrium of non-current coplanar forces. Funicular polygon.

Kinematics.—Units of space and time. Rectilinear motion; motion of a projectile; angular motion; relative motion; simple harmonic motion.

Kinetics.—Newton's Laws. Absolute system of units. Linear momentum. Impact of elastic bodies. Impulse and impulsive forces. Angular momentum; moments of inertia and radii of gyration; impulsive torque. Centrifugal forces. Conical pendulum. Motion of the centre of mass. Cant on railway curves and banking of road-tracks. Hoop stress and stress in the rim of a fly-wheel.

Work, power, kinetic and potential energy. Principle of energy. Kinetic energy due to rotation. Work done by a couple. Principle of Virtual work. Simple machines, mechanical advantage, and velocity ratio. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Deflection in a framed structure. Oscillations. Simple and Compound pendulum. Units and dimensions.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure, its transmission, and measurement; density; specific gravity; metric system of units; resultant pressure; centre of pressure; equilibrium of floating bodies; metacentre. Laws of Boyle and Charles. Mixture of gases. Nature and action of simple hydraulic machines.

(b) (2)—Applied Mechanics.

(a) BUILDINGS.

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressures. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. Joints. Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circle and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connections to steel columns; caps; bases; transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations; cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth-pressures.—Rankine's theory, Wedge theory, Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built-in beams, and three-pinned, parabolic, semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of building design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel-work, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) BRIDGES.

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind-pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three-pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilever, and tubular bridges.

Steel-arched bridges.

Swing bridges.

(c) REINFORCED CONCRETE.

Shear, bond, and diagonal tension; its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams, and continuous beams.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) GENERAL.

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross-sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ($M/I = f/y = E/R$); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations; Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams. Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of rivetted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion. Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams. Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

(b) (3) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapour-pressures, critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges; methods of measuring radiation. Laws of thermodynamics; simple applications.

Light.—Velocity of light. Illumination; photometry. Achromatism in lens systems; direct-vision spectroscopy.

The wave theory; simple interference phenomena. Huygens' principle. Explanation of straight line propagation, reflexion and refraction of light. Action of mirrors, lenses, etc., reviewed from this stand-point. Simple diffraction phenomena. Gratings and wave-length determination. Spectrum analysis; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light; rotatory polarization; simple applications.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential level surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets; determination of field strength. Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal induction, Gauss' theorem; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the earth, the elements and their variations; the compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric capacity; specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors; images. Value of electric force in simple cases of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors; energy of electrified system. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatstone's bridge; specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes; ionization migration phenomena; accumulators. Standard cells; the potentiometer system of measurement. Thermo-electricity; application of thermodynamics; thermo-electric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; coefficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's law; illustration from dynamos and motors, etc. Determination of current resistance, E. M. F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser; electric waves. Elementary theory of the electron.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor and of the alternating current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting, power-transmission, telegraphy, etc.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave-motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sound; pitch, scales. Reflexion and refraction of sound; influence of wave-length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns; resonance. Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave-length, velocity and pitch.

(b) (4) *Prime Movers.*

Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers—

(a) *Fuel.*—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc.; physical characteristics; approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.

(b) *Gas Plants.*—Gas-producers; pressure and suction plants; arrangement and working.

(c) *Boilers.*—Draught; natural, forced, and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine, water-tube, and other types; heating surface, firegrate area; boiler efficiency; superheaters; feed-water heaters; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines—

(a) Thermodynamical principles; Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine; second law.

(b) *Air Engines.*—Stirling and other forms.

(c) *Internal Combustion Engines.*—Gas, oil and petrol engines; engines with fluid pistons; types and working; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.

(d) *Steam.*—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat-diagrams, etc.

(e) Steam engines and turbines, with special reference to modern developments.

(f) *Refrigerating Plant.*—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types.

(g) *Air Compressors.*—Theory of pneumatic working.

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details—

(a) General arrangement and construction of the more important types.

(b) Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(c) Carburettors, and systems of ignition.

(d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve gears, glands and pipes.

(e) *Engine-Testing.*—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil; brakes and dynamometers, indicators and indicator diagrams.

NOTE.—There will be no practical examination in any of the subjects.

APPENDIX V.

List of Examinations of Indian Universities which are accepted by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from the Associate Membership examination.

Final Examinations leading up to the following Degrees:—

B. E. of Bombay University.

B. E. of Calcutta University (College of Engineering, Sibpur).

B. E. of Madras University.

B. Sc. (Engineering), Benares Hindu University.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Examinations referred to in Regulation 7 (vii), Part II.

- Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
 Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.
 B. Sc. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)—McGill University (Montreal).
 B. E. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical and Electrical" Engineering—Sydney University.
 B. C. E., B. Mech. E. or B. E. E. Examination—Melbourne University.
 B. E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering—New Zealand University.
 B. E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering—Adelaide University.
 B. E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering—Queensland University.
 B. E. Examination—University of Western Australia.
 B. Sc. Examination in Engineering (until 1921)—University of South Africa.
 B. Sc. Examination in Engineering—Cape Town University.
 B. Sc. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering—University of Witwatersand.
 Examination for certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering—Manchester.
 Examination for Diploma in Engineering :—
 City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.
 University College, London.
 King's College, London.

Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury, for Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' courses), if taken by Matriculated students or students who have passed the Institute Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Naval officers' examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Examination for Professional Certificate for Constructor's Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

APPENDIX VII.

List of Indian Universities which have been approved by the Governor-General in Council.

[See Regulation 7 (ix), Part II.]

- The Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, the Punjab and Rangoon.
 The Aligarh Muslim University.
 The Benares Hindu University.
 The Mysore University.
 The Osmania University.

APPENDIX VIII.

Regulations for the Medical Examination of candidates for admission into the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

1. To be passed as fit for an appointment as an officer of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments, a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest-girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates.

NOTE.—The following table of correlation of age, height and chest-girth is to be used as a guide in the examination of candidates of European race:—

Physical Equivalents.

Age last birthday.	Height without shoes.	Girth when fully expanded.	Chest range of expansion not less than—
		Inches.	Inches.
16	60 and under 62 inches ...	32½	2
	62 " 65 " ...	33½	2
	65 " 68 " ...	33½	2
	68 " 72 " ...	34	2
	72 and upwards ...	34½	2
17	62 and under 65 inches ...	33½	2
	65 " 68 " ...	34	2
	68 " 72 " ...	34½	2
	72 and upwards ...	35	2
18	62 and under 65 inches ...	34	2
	65 " 68 " ...	34½	2
	68 " 72 " ...	35	2
	72 and upwards ...	35½	2
19	62 and under 65 inches ...	34½	2
	65 " 68 " ...	34½	2
	68 " 70 " ...	35	2
	70 " 72 " ...	35½	2
	72 and upwards ...	36	2
20	62½ and under 65 inches ...	34½	2
	65 " 68 " ...	34½	2
	68 " 70 " ...	35	2
	70 " 72 " ...	35½	2
	72 and upwards ...	36	2
21	62½ and under 65 inches ...	34½	2
and upwards	65 " 68 " ...	35	2
	68 " 70 " ...	35½	2
	70 " 72 " ...	36	2
	72 and upwards ...	36½	2

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or outer sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters. No fixed limit of height is enforced.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted around the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind, and its lower edge the upper part of the nipples in front. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times, and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted. The minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33-35, 34-36½, etc. In recording the measurements fractions of less than ½ inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds. Fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The results of each test will be recorded.

(i) *General*.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any morbid conditions of the eyes, eyelids, or contiguous structures, of such a sort as to render, or to be likely at a future date to render, him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity*.—The candidate will be examined, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision, and the examination will include two

tests, one for distant and the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately. No candidate will be accepted whose Visual Acuity falls below the following standards:—

				The one eye.	The other eye.
Distant vision—					
Without glasses	...	...	...	6-12	6-18
Corrected with glasses	...	...	...	6-6	6-9
Manifest Hyperopia	...	...	...	1·5	1·5
Near vision—					
With or without glasses	...	...	...	0·6	0·6

(iii) *Colour Perception*.—The candidate will be examined for colour knowledge with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect of colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

(iv) *Night Blindness*.—The candidate's Night vision will be tested, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to ascertain whether or not he suffers from night blindness. The candidate who under the conditions of the ordinary Test for Visual Acuity has 6/6 Vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, will be rejected if, under the conditions of the Night Blindness Test, his vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, falls below 6/24.

(v) *Field of Vision*.—The fields of vision of the candidate's eyes will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

7. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded.

8. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear;
- (b) that his speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his teeth are in good order, and that he is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that his chest is well formed, and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound; and that his blood pressure is within normal limits;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from a severe degree of hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed, and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution; and
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination.

When any defect is found it must be noted and the medical examiners should state their opinion as to whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate. If the condition is remediable by operation it should be so stated.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX VIII.

FORM OF DECLARATION AS TO HEALTH TO BE COMPLETED BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE SUPERIOR GRADES OF SERVICE ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Statement by candidate for appointment as.....

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his medical examination, and must sign the Declaration appended thereto in the presence of the Medical Board.

1. State your name in full (in Block Letters) ...
2. State place of birth ...
3. State your age and date of birth ...

4. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family :—

Father's age, if living, and state of health.	Father's age at death, and cause of death.	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health.	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death.
Mother's age, if living, and state of health.	Mother's age at death, and cause of death.	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health.	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death.

5. Have any of your near relations suffered from tuberculosis (consumption, scrofula), cancer, asthma, fits, epilepsy, insanity or any other nervous disease ?

6. Have you ever been out of India ? Where, and for what period and how long since ?

7. Have you ever served in the Navy, Army, Air Force, or in any Government Department ?

8. Have you ever been examined (a) for Life Insurance or/and (b) by any Government Medical Officer or State Medical Board, Civil or Military ? If so, state details, and with what result ?

9. Have you ever—

(a) had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, inflammation of lungs, pleurisy, heart disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis, epilepsy, insanity, or other nervous disease, discharge from or other disease of the ear, syphilis, gonorrhœa, or

(b) had any other disease or injury which required confinement to bed or medical or surgical treatment, or

(c) undergone any surgical operation, or

(d) suffered from any illness, wound or injury sustained while on active service with his Majesty's Forces during the war which began in 1914 ?

10. Have you rupture ?

11. Have you varicocoele, vericose veins of piles ?

-
12. Is your vision in each eye good? (Candidates who wear spectacles are requested to bring the prescription for their glasses with them.)
 13. Is your hearing in each ear good?
 14. Have you any congenital or acquired malformation, defect or deformity?
 15. When were you last vaccinated?
 16. Is there any further matter concerning your health not covered by the above questions which should be communicated to the Medical Examiner(s)?

DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE.

To be signed in the presence of the Medical Examiner(s).

I declare all the foregoing answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

I will fully reveal to the Medical Examiner(s) all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

I am fully aware that by wilfully suppressing any information I shall incur the risk of not obtaining the appointment, or of losing it if granted.

Candidate's signature.

Signed in presence of—

Member of Medical Board.

(Place).....

(Date).....

J. C. HIGHET,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 13th July 1927.

No. F.-645-27.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance from the 26th July or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, up to the 25th August 1927.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th July 1927.

PART B.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 877.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Lieutenants.

The Eastern Bengal Company.

Kenneth McLean. Dated the 19th November 1926.

* * * * *

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 890.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Eastern Bengal Company.

Major Murtough Carbery, D.S.O., M.C. Dated the 1st June 1927.

The Calcutta Scottish.

Lieutenant William Anderson Bell. Dated the 21st May 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Simla, the 19th July 1927.

No. F.-21-IX-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule II to the said rules, for entry 3-A the following shall be substituted, namely :—

3-A Punjab.

(a) The Districts of Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Gurgaon, Hissar, Ambala, Simla and Kangra.	Swords	Those contained in sections 13 and 15.
---	--------	-----	-----	--

(b) The remainder of the Punjab ...	Swords possessed or carried by the following classes of persons :—	Ditto.
-------------------------------------	--	--------

(a) Jagirdars enjoying a jagir of Rs. 50 or more per annum ;

(b) persons paying Rs. 50 or more per annum as land revenue ;

(c) income-tax payers ;

(d) title holders, and

(e) retired military officers of and above the rank of jemadar.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st July 1927.

No. F. 260/27.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B(2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 21st day of June 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules, at the end of the entry relating to the Indian Medical Service (Civil), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“No officer employed as Agency Surgeon whose basic pay exceeds Rs. 1,250 shall be entitled to draw the allowance authorised for proficiency in the Pashtu or Baluchi language,”

and the said Rules shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if they had been enacted as so amended.

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July 1927.

No. F.-125-C.S.R.-27.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 21st day of June 1927, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

(1) In Rule 100 of the said Rules, for sub-clause (i) of clause (a) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (1) Leave on average pay for four months at a time, not exceeding, in all, one-eleventh of the period of duty performed since the date on which he became subject to this Rule *plus* the privilege leave which it would on that date be permissible to grant to him under the rules applicable to his case before that date ;

“ Provided that, if privilege leave under military rules has been taken in any calendar year, duty counting for leave on average pay will not commence until the beginning of the following year or the expiry of six months after the conclusion of such leave, whichever is earlier, but in any case will not commence from a date prior to that on which he became subject to this Rule ; and ”.

(2) At the end of Rule 100 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Provided also that in the case of an officer holding substantively a permanent post for a fixed term, leave under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) may be granted so as to extend beyond the expiry of such term if the leave has been applied for in sufficient time before the expiry of the fixed term and refused owing to the exigencies of the public service.”

And the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if this had been made as so amended.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 20th July 1927.

No. 5-X/27-A.I.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by Sir Alexander Phillips Muddiman, K.C.S.I., Kt., C.I.E., of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

D. G. MITCHELL,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.**NOTIFICATION.****AGRICULTURE.**

Simla, the 14th July 1927.

No. 1321.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, namely :—

To the proviso to rule 3 of the said Rules the following shall be added, namely :—

“(c) the term of office of a person appointed by notification under clause (xi) of section 4 of the Act shall be three years or such lesser period as may be specified in the notification.”

A. R. DALAL,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 13th July 1927.

No. M.-1217.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of rules proposed to be made under the said Act shall be published :—

- (a) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in one issue of the local official gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct ; and
- (b) when the authority making the rules is the Governor-General in Council, in one issue of the *Gazette of India* in English.

The 15th July 1927.

No. L.-1476.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council by Notification in the Department of Industries and Labour No. L.-1476, dated the 18th November 1926, gave notice of his intention to direct that the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), shall apply to persons employed in the occupations hereinafter declared to be hazardous occupations :

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section (3) of section 2 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the occupations of loading, unloading and fuelling any ship in any harbour, roadstead, or navigable water are hazardous occupations and to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply in the case of any person employed by way of manual labour or on monthly wages not exceeding three hundred rupees for the purpose of loading, unloading or fuelling any ship in any harbour, roadstead or navigable water, other than a person so employed at any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed.

A. C. MCWATERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 20th July 1927.*

No. 435G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. J. Oyevaar as Acting Honorary Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

The 27th July 1927.

No. 444G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Don Alejandro del Carril (Junior) as Consul for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

*Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.**The 27th July 1927.*

No. 443H.—Corrigendum.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 341-H., which appeared in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 3rd June 1927 for "The Reverend Caleb Davies, Medical Superintendent, Sonthal Mission Hospital, Sarenga, Bankura, Bengal" read "Caleb Davies, Esquire, M.B., Medical Superintendent, Sonthal Mission Hospital, Sarenga, Bankura, Bengal."

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 23rd July 1927.***PART B.****RESIGNATIONS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 921.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

Lieutenant Edward Lee. Dated 27th May 1927.

* * * * *

TRANSFERS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA**

No. 923.—Lieutenant John Arthur Tomlinson is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion to the General List, with effect from the 13th May 1927.

The 30th July 1927.

No. 957.—Major Frank Buckney is transferred from No. III (Rangoon) Field Brigade Royal Artillery to the Calcutta and Presidency Battalion, with effect from the 17th March 1927.

No. 958.—Lieutenant Raymond Wilmot, M.C., is transferred from No. 1 (Calcutta) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery to No. 20 (Cawnpore) Field Battery, Royal Artillery, with effect from the 16th May 1927.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 925.—The following draft of further amendments to the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 16th August 1927.

Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date, will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Amendments.

(1) To clause (19) of rule 13 of the said rules the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that in any Cantonment specified by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf and with his previous sanction in each case, the period of lease may exceed four years and the rent payable under a lease the period of which exceeds four years may be fixed by private treaty with the lessee.”

(2) To clause (21) of rule 13 of the said rules the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to leases effected under the proviso to clause (19).”

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (INDIA).

Press Communiqué.

Syllabus for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination, 1927.

Simla, the 12th July 1927.

Enquiries have been made, with reference to subject No. 8 in the syllabus, whether the statement that candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors, means, in the case of Sanskrit, that questions on Vedic Sanskrit will not be set. It is hereby notified for the information of candidates that some questions on Vedic Sanskrit may be set, but that if they are set they will be optional.

J. H. WISE,

Secretary, Public Service Commission.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th July 1927.

No. F.-17/26/27.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B(2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 28th day of June 1927, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Rule 3 of the said Rules, after the word "Rules", the words "or with the provisions contained in Schedule VI" shall be inserted.

After Schedule V to the said Rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"SCHEDULE VI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Indian Police Service.

A. An officer, on promotion to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, whether in an officiating or substantive capacity, shall be entitled to receive as personal pay the sum (if any) required to make his pay on promotion as calculated under the Fundamental Rules equal to the average, for the preceding 12 months on duty, of his substantive pay (including his overseas pay, reckoned for this purpose in rupees at the current rate of exchange as defined in Article 343 of the Account Code) *plus* his special pay or the sum of Rs. 250 per mensem, whichever is less :

Provided that an officer who has previously officiated as Deputy Inspector-General on the same time-scale of pay and has drawn pay as provided in this rule shall receive not less as initial pay on promotion than that which he drew when last officiating."

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

The 26th July 1927.

No. F.-120/2/27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A. and 129A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 18, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

'(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) the contribution payable thereunder by the local Government of Bengal and Rs. 28 lakhs out of the contribution payable by the local Government of Bombay in the financial year 1926-27 and the contributions payable in the financial year 1927-28 as specified in the annexed table shall be remitted by the Governor General in Council :—

Table.

Contribution.	Province by local Government of which contribution is payable		
Rs.			
48,73,000 Madras.
37,27,000 Bombay.
54,47,000 Bengal.
51,60,000 The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
25,80,000 Punjab.
18,63,000 Burma.
14,33,000 Central Provinces and Berar.
7,17,000 Assam.
<u>2,58,00,000</u>			

Provided that for the purposes of sub-rule (1)—

- (a) the sum determined by the Governor General in Council as the total amount of the contributions of the local Governments shall, for the financial year 1926-27, include any amount remitted from the contribution payable by any local Government and for the financial year 1927-28, be deemed to be the total amount of the contributions payable in that year which have been remitted under this sub-rule ;
- (b) for the financial year 1927-28 the last previous annual contribution of the local Government of Bengal shall be deemed to be the remitted contribution for the financial year 1926-27 and the last previous contribution of the local Government of Bombay shall be deemed to include the amount remitted out of the contribution for the said financial year ; and
- (c) for the financial year 1928-29 the last previous annual contributions of the local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam shall be deemed to be the remitted contributions for the financial year 1927-28.'

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August 1927.

No. 455H.—*Erratum.*—In line 18 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 338H., which appeared in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 3rd June 1927, for "Companions" read "Commanders."

J. P. THOMPSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

The 2nd August 1927.

No. 456G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Miller as Acting Honorary Consul for Uruguay at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Barton.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 30th July 1927.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) C. No. 84-Stamps-25, dated the 12th November 1925, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty chargeable under the said Act on receipts [not being receipts exempted under clause (d) or clause (f) of article 53 in Schedule I to the said Act]—

- (a) for pay or allowances, by persons below the rank of non-commissioned officer, who are enrolled under the Indian Army Act, 1911, when serving in such capacity ;
- (b) for pensions or allowances, by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service in the capacity specified in clause (a) and not serving the Government in any other capacity.

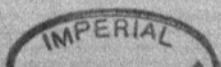
No. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, namely :—

After entry 13 in the said notification, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

“13-A. Instrument executed with the object of securing due payment for seed or agricultural implements purchased on credit from the Agricultural Department.”

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th July 1927.

No. M.-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely :—

To the end of clause (i) of rule 3 of the said rules the following shall be added, namely :—

“or to the possession, sale, transport or importation of snaps when contained in fully manufactured Christmas or bon-bon crackers.”

A. C. MCWATERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August 1927.

Part A.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 968.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates noted against their names and posted as specified :—

* * * * *

British Infantry.

Noel Victor Housman Symons, 1st Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 23rd April 1927, but with seniority in that rank from the 27th August 1920.

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July 1927.

No. 4156 F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule:

Local authority.	Tax.
Khejurdaha-Melki union board	... Union Rate.

J. C. HIGHET,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August 1927.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 43.—The services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Cable, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment as officiating Third Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 20th June 1927 and until the 17th September 1927, and thereafter as Third Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, vice Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Lifton, Royal Indian Marine.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th August 1927.

Part B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1015.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

* * * * *

The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

George Sinclair Pelly. Dated 25th May 1927.

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th August 1927.

No. F.-17-28-27.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 28th day of June 1927, hereby directs that the amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, which affected the portion of Schedule I to those Rules relating to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, and which was made on 16th February 1926, shall in its relation to promoted subordinates have effect from that date and not earlier.

POLICE.

The 16th August 1927.

No. F.-21-42-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

- I. After sub-rule (4) of rule 33 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

“(5) A licence granted under rule 20 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India and, if so countersigned, shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.”

II. After sub-rule (2) of rule 37 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

“(3) A licence granted under rule 21 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India and, if so countersigned, shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.”

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th August 1927.

No. F.-209/27.—The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. E. Greaves, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 23rd August 1927.

The 16th August 1927.

No. F.-922/25.—The following rules made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, under the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926 (16 and 17 Geo. 5), are published for general information :—

Rules under section 1(4), Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926.

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian (Non-Domiciled Parties) Divorce Rules, 1927.
- (2) They shall come into force on the 27th day of July 1927.

Appointment of Judges.

2. (1) As soon as may be after the coming into force of these Rules the Chief Justice of each of the High Courts referred to in sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926 (hereinafter called “the Act”) shall submit to the Lord Chancellor through the Secretary of State for India the names of such number of judges of the Court (including, if he thinks fit, the name of the Chief Justice himself) not exceeding six, as he may consider necessary for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction under the Act and these Rules.

(2) Upon the approval of the Lord Chancellor to any nomination so submitted being signified to the Chief Justice by the Secretary of State for India, the Chief Justice shall cause the names so approved to be notified in the local official Gazette (or, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in the *Gazette of India*) as judges appointed to exercise jurisdiction under the Act, and the judges whose names shall have been so notified shall thereupon have power to exercise jurisdiction accordingly.

(3) At any time after the first nominations under these rules have been approved, the Chief Justice may propose the names of a further judge or judges to take the place of, or to exercise jurisdiction in addition to, the judge or judges for the time being having powers under the Act; and when such further nominations are approved they shall be notified as aforesaid.

3. Every petition under the Act shall be heard by a single judge nominated and approved as hereinbefore provided, sitting without a jury, and, subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, an appeal shall lie to a bench of two other judges who have been similarly nominated and approved against any decree or order which would be appealable if it had been passed in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be disposed of accordingly. Each such bench shall be constituted by the Chief Justice as occasion may arise.

4. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to prevent the exercise of any ultimate right of appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Petition.

5. All proceedings under the Act shall be commenced by filing a petition to which shall be attached a certified copy of the certificate of the marriage.

6. (1) In the body of a petition praying for the dissolution of a marriage shall be stated—

- (i) the place and date of the marriage and the name, status and domicile of the wife before the marriage,
- (ii) the status of the husband and his domicile at the time of the marriage and at the time when the petition is presented, and his occupation and the place or places of residence of the parties at the time of institution of the suit,
- (iii) the principal permanent addresses where the parties have cohabited, including the address where they last resided together in India,
- (iv) whether there is living issue of the marriage, and if so the names and dates of birth or ages of such issue,
- (v) whether there have been in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice in England or in the Court of Session in Scotland or in any Court in India any, and if so what, previous proceedings with reference to the marriage by or on behalf of either of the parties to the marriage, and the result of such proceedings,
- (vi) the matrimonial offences charged set out in separate paragraphs with the times and places of their alleged commission,
- (vii) the claim for damages, if any,
- (viii) the grounds on which the petitioner claims that in the interests of justice it is desirable that the suit should be determined in India.

(2) The petition shall conclude with a prayer setting out particulars of the relief claimed, including the amount of any claim for damages and any order for custody of children which is sought and shall be signed by the petitioner.

Verification of petition.

7. The statements contained in every petition under these Rules shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for the verification of plaints, and in cases where the petitioner is seeking a decree of dissolution of marriage the verification shall include a declaration authenticated in like manner that no collusion or connivance exists between the petitioner and the other party to the marriage, and that neither the petitioner nor, within the knowledge of the petitioner, the other party to the marriage, has instituted proceedings which are still pending for the dissolution of the marriage in England or Scotland.

Co-respondents and Interveners.

8. In every petition presented by a husband for the dissolution of his marriage the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterers co-respondents in the suit, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

9. Where a husband is charged with adultery with a named person, a certified copy of the pleading containing such charge shall, unless the Court for good cause shown otherwise directs, be served upon the person with whom adultery is alleged to have been committed, accompanied by a notice that such person is entitled, within the time therein specified, to apply for leave to intervene in the cause.

Service of Petitions and Notices.

10. Every petition or notice referred to in these Rules shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without British India, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for the service of summonses:

Provided that unless the Court for good cause shown otherwise directs, service of all such petitions and notices shall be effected by delivery of the same to the party to be affected thereby, and the Court shall record that it is satisfied that service has been so effected.

Answer and subsequent Pleadings.

11. A respondent or co-respondent, or a woman to whom leave to intervene has been granted under Rule 9, may file in the Court an answer to the petition.

12. (1) Any answer which contains matter other than a simple denial of the facts stated in the petition shall be verified in respect of such matter by the respondent or co-respondent as the case may be in the manner required by these Rules for the verification of petitions, and when the respondent is husband or wife of the petitioner the answer shall contain a declaration that there is not any collusion or connivance between the parties.

(2) Where the answer of a husband alleges adultery and prays relief, a certified copy thereof shall be served upon the alleged adulterer, together with a notice to appear in like manner as a petition. When in such case no relief is claimed the alleged adulterer shall

not be made a co-respondent, but a certified copy of the answer shall be served upon him together with a notice as under Rule 9 that he is entitled within the time therein specified to apply for leave to intervene in the suit and upon such application he may be allowed to intervene, subject to such direction as shall then be given by the Court.

13. (1) If it appears to the Court that proceedings for the dissolution of the marriage have been instituted in England or Scotland before the date on which the petition was filed in India, the Court shall either dismiss the petition or stay further proceedings thereon until the proceedings in England or Scotland have terminated, or until the Court shall otherwise direct.

(2) If it appears that such proceedings were instituted after the filing of the petition in India, the Court may proceed, subject to the provisions of the Act, with the trial of the suit.

Showing Cause against a Decree Nisi.

14. The Governor-General in Council in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta and the Local Government in other cases shall appoint a person to exercise within the jurisdiction of each of the High Courts referred to in section 1 of the Act the duties assigned to His Majesty's Proctor by sections 181 and 182 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, and the name of the person so appointed shall be notified in the *Gazette of India* or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, by the designation of Proctor. Every Proctor so appointed shall in the exercise of his functions act under the instructions of the Advocate-General or other Chief Law Officer of the Province.

15. (1) If any person during the progress of the proceedings or before the decree *nisi* is made absolute gives information to the Proctor of any matter material to the due decision of the case, the Proctor may take such steps as he considers necessary or expedient.

(2) If in consequence of any such information or otherwise the Proctor suspects that any parties to the petition are or have been in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a decree contrary to the justice of the case, he may after obtaining the leave of the Court intervene and produce evidence to prove the alleged collusion.

16. (1) When the Proctor desires to show cause against making absolute a decree *nisi* he shall enter an appearance in the suit in which such decree *nisi* has been pronounced and shall within a time to be fixed by the Court file his plea setting forth the grounds upon which he desires to show cause as aforesaid, and a certified copy of his plea shall be served upon the petitioner or person in whose favour such decree has been pronounced or his advocate. On entering an appearance the Proctor shall be made a party to the proceedings, and shall be entitled to appear in person or by advocate.

(2) Where such plea alleges a petitioner's adultery with any named person a certified copy of the plea shall be served upon each such person, omitting such part thereof as contains any allegation in which the person so served is not named.

(3) All subsequent pleadings and proceedings in respect of such plea shall be filed and carried on in the same manner as is hereinbefore directed in respect of an original petition, except as hereinafter provided.

(4) If the charges contained in the plea of the Proctor are not denied or if no answer to the plea of the Proctor is filed within the time limited or if an answer is filed and withdrawn or not proceeded with the Proctor may apply forthwith for the rescission of the decree *nisi* and dismissal of the petition.

17. Where the Proctor intervenes or shows cause against a decree *nisi* in any proceedings for divorce, the Court may make such order as to the payment by other parties to the proceedings of the costs incurred by him in so doing, or as to the payment by him of any costs incurred by any of the said parties by reason of his so doing, as may seem just.

18. Any person other than the Proctor wishing to show cause against making absolute a decree *nisi* shall, if the Court so permits, enter an appearance in the suit in which such decree *nisi* has been pronounced, and at the same time file affidavits setting forth the facts upon which he relies. Certified copies of the affidavits shall be served upon the parties or the advocate of the party in whose favour the decree *nisi* has been pronounced.

19. The party in the suit in whose favour the decree *nisi* has been pronounced may within a time to be fixed by the Court file affidavits in answer, and the person showing cause against the decree *nisi* being made absolute may within a further time to be so fixed file affidavits in reply.

Decree Absolute.

20. No decree *nisi* for the dissolution of a marriage under the Act shall be made absolute till after the expiration of six months from the pronouncing thereof, if no appeal has been filed within that period, or if any appeal (including an appeal to His Majesty in Council) has been filed, until after the decision thereof.

21. (1) Application to make absolute a decree *nisi* shall be made to the Court by filing a petition setting forth that application is made for such decree absolute, which will thereupon be pronounced in open Court at a time appointed for that purpose. In support

of such application it must be shown by affidavit filed with the said petition that no proceedings for the dissolution of the marriage have been instituted and are pending in England or Scotland, and that search has been made in the proper books at the Court up to within six days of the time appointed, and that at such time no person had intervened or obtained leave to intervene in the suit, and that no appearance has been entered nor any affidavits filed on behalf of any person wishing to show cause against the decree *nisi* being made absolute; and in case leave to intervene had been obtained, or appearance entered or affidavits filed on behalf of such person, it must be shown by affidavits what proceedings, if any, have been taken thereon.

(2) If more than twelve calendar months has elapsed since the date of the decree *nisi*, an affidavit by the petitioner, giving reasons for the delay, shall be filed.

Alimony, Maintenance and Custody of Children.

22. Proceedings relating to alimony, maintenance, custody of children, and to the payment, application or settlement of damages assessed by the Court shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and of the rules made thereunder:

Provided that when a decree is made for the dissolution of a marriage the parties to which are domiciled in Scotland, the Court shall not make an order for the securing of a gross or annual sum of money:

Provided further that no Court in India shall entertain an application for the modification or discharge of an order for alimony, maintenance or the custody of children, unless the person on whose petition the decree for the dissolution of the marriage was pronounced is at the time the application is made resident in India.

Certifying Officer.

23. A certificate referred to in sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Act shall be in the form set out in the Schedule and shall be signed by a Registrar or Prothonotary of the High Courts to which the Act applies, and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Procedure Generally.

24. Subject to the provisions of these Rules all proceedings under the Act between party and party shall be regulated by the Indian Divorce Act and the rules made thereunder.

25. The forms set forth in the Schedule to the Indian Divorce Act, with such variation as the circumstances of each case and these Rules may require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rule 23.)

I, A. P., ^{Registrar}_{Prothonotary} of the High Court of Judicature at _____ hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a ^{decree}_{order} made by the aforesaid High Court acting in exercise of the matrimonial jurisdiction conferred by the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926, in ^{Suit No.}_{Appeal No.} _____ of _____ from judgment and decree in Suit No. _____ of _____ in which the abovenamed C.D. was petitioner and the abovenamed E.F. was respondent and the abovenamed G.H. was ^{co-respondent}_{intervener}.

Signed _____
Registrar
Prothonotary

PUBLIC.

The 15th August 1927.

No. F.¹-157-27.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State in Council making an amendment in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of

the Council of India held this 19th day of July 1927, hereby makes the following amendment in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, namely :—

For Rule 23 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 23. (1) Subject to the provisions of Rule 22 and to any special instructions of the Local Government, a Government servant shall not take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or any political movement relating to Indian affairs. Where there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene this rule, he shall refer the matter to the Local Government or the authority to which he is immediately subordinate, and thereafter shall act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by such Local Government or authority.

" (2) A whole-time Government servant shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, any election to a legislative body :

" provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote, but if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

" (3) Save in the case of a whole-time Government servant who, with the permission, if any, required under any law or order for the time being in force, is a candidate for election to a Municipal Committee, District Board or other local body, the provisions of sub-rule (2) shall apply in the case of an election to any such Committee, Board or body."

The 16th August 1927.

No. F-49-13-27.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the General Managers, Northern India Salt Revenue, shall take rank in article 66 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th August 1927.

No. 464-G.—With reference to notification No. 456-G., dated the 2nd August 1927, Mr. J. F. Barton, Honorary Consul for Uruguay at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 1st August 1927.

The 17th August 1927.

No. 475-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. L. Jenkins as Consul in charge of the Consulate General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th August 1927.

PART B.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1047.—His Excellency Sir John Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of Assam, is permitted to relinquish the appointment of Honorary Colonel of Assam Valley Light Horse and Surma Valley Light Horse, with effect from the 28th June 1927.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1040.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

* * * * *

The Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Walter Clifford Blake. Dated 16th May 1927.

* * * * *

ORGANISATION.

Simla, the 20th August 1927.

RESOLUTION.

SUBJECT:—*Report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee.*

No. 1055.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India on the Report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee (A/31794 A. T. F.).

2. The proposals of the Government of India consisted of:—

(a) Acceptance of the main recommendations of the Committee as summarized on pages 37-40 of their report with the following exception:—

The Government of India did not agree with the proposal that the Auxiliary Force should have a liability for general military service. In conformity with this decision the proposed urban units of the Indian Territorial Force will also not be liable for general military service. These units are expected to comprise persons whose social circumstances and civil avocations may be said to correspond to those of the persons from whom the Auxiliary Force is drawn.

(b) Acceptance of the minor and subsidiary recommendations in the report with the following exceptions:—

(i) It is not proposed to delete sub-section (d) of section 4 of the Auxiliary Force Act as recommended by the Committee. This sub-section permits the enrolment of persons other than British subjects in the Auxiliary Force.

(ii) The Government of India have not supported the recommendation to be found at the end of paragraph 14 of the report, that employers of individuals in the Auxiliary Force should be made liable to punishment if they place any hindrance in the way of such employees carrying out their training with the force.

(iii) The proposal in paragraph 11 of Annexure A.-I of the report that members of the Indian Territorial Force in Burma should be exempt from capitation tax is unacceptable to the Government of Burma, and has not therefore been supported by the Government of India.

3. The Government of India further submitted for the Secretary of State's approval a proposed expenditure of 10 lakhs on giving effect in the first year to an instalment of the recommendations of the Committee. The details of this scheme are set forth in the annexure to this resolution. The four units selected for increased training for three months in the first year and two months in each subsequent year are:—

1. 11-1st Punjab Regiment.
2. 14-3rd Madras Regiment.
3. 11-14th Punjab Regiment.
4. 11-19th Hyderabad Regiment.

It will be seen that the existing 11-2nd Bombay Pioneers will be converted into an urban unit, while the 12-2nd Bombay Pioneers, a unit which has proved a failure, will be disbanded. As the present financial year is now well advanced it will not be possible to introduce this scheme as a whole before the 1st April 1928; but the Government of India will endeavour to introduce portions of the scheme during the current year, if funds can be reappropriated for the purpose. Amendments to the Auxiliary Force Act and the Indian Territorial Force Act and the rules under these Acts will be necessary to give effect to certain of the recommendations. The amendments to the Acts will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the winter of 1927-28.

4. The sanction of His Majesty the King Emperor will be required before the changes in forms of commission recommended in paragraph 28 (VII) of the report are made. Steps are being taken to obtain this sanction.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Adjutant-General in India, who will communicate it to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Commands, and the General Officer Commanding, Burma district.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Annexure to Army Department Resolution No. 1055, dated the 20th August 1927.

Scheme for the expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs on giving effect to an instalment of the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee.

	Rs.
For 4 selected units—	
Increased training for 3 months in the first year and 2 months in each subsequent year	80,400
Attachment of officers to regular Indian units	11,600
Provision of an Indian permanent staff of 1 Indian officer per company and 1 non-commissioned officer per platoon ...	55,200
For 11 other units—	
Provision of an Indian permanent staff of 1 Indian officer per 2 companies and 1 non-commissioned officer per 2 platoons	75,900
University Training Corps—	
Raising 1 unit (2 Companies) at Nagpur	1,35,400
Raising 1 unit (1 Company) at Karachi	69,500
Raising 1 unit (2 platoons) at Dacca	43,700
Expansion of No. 9 (Delhi) Company into a Battalion (2 companies)	82,000
Formation of 1 Section Sapper and Miner in No. 6 (Burma) Battalion	1,200
Urban units—	
Conversion of 11-2nd Bombay Pioneers	Nil.
Raising 1 unit (2 Companies) Bombay	1,54,100
Raising 1 unit (2 Companies) Madras	1,54,100
Raising 1 unit (2 Companies) United Provinces	1,54,100
Officers—	
Grant of higher form of commission to selected officers ...	50,000
Total	10,67,200
Less—	
(a) Savings to be effected by the disbandment of 12th-2nd Bombay Pioneers	44,200
(b) Probable savings due to shortage of establishments	23,000
Total	10,00,000

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th August 1927.

No. G.-(Elec.)-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 38 of the said Act, namely :—

1. After rule 40 of the said rules the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“Precautions to be adopted by consumers and owners, electrical contractors and electrical workmen.

40-A. (1) No electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installations, except such replacement of lamps, fans, fuses, switches and other component parts of the installation as in no way alters the capacity and character of the installation, shall be carried out upon the premises or on behalf of any consumer or owner for the purposes of the supply of energy to such consumer or owner, except by a duly licensed electrical contractor and under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the Local Government.

(2) Subject to the condition of previous publication, the Local Government may make rules prescribing conditions for the grant, renewal and cancellation of certificates of competency.

(3) This rule shall come into force in any province or part thereof on such date as the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette appoint.”

2. After rule 106 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“106-A. Where any electrical installation work of the nature specified in rule 40-A., has been carried out otherwise than by a duly licensed electrical contractor and under the

direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency granted by the local Government under that rule, the consumer or owner, the contractor (if any) through whom the work was carried out, the person who carried out the work, and the person under whose immediate supervision it was carried out shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees".

A. C. MCWATTERS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th August 1927.

Part B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1073.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Bengal Artillery.

Captain to be Major.

John Paget Lynch, M.C. Dated 1st January 1927.

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG.

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1927.

No. F. 26-V.-C.S.R.-27.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes, at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 12th of July 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, namely :—

In the appendix to the said Rules, item 1 (c), the words "Men's Branch" shall be omitted.

At the end of item 7, the words "(5) The Postmaster, Rangoon" shall be inserted.
After item 16 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

- " 17. Second Imperial Economic Botanist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, while held by Mrs. G. L. C. Howard.
- " 18. Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns and Rangoon.
- " 19. Judges of Chief Courts.
- " 20. Judicial Commissioners and Additional Judicial Commissioners.
- " 21. Judges of High Courts.
- " 22. Civilian gazetted officers employed in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
- " 23. Government Examiner of Questioned Documents and Assistant Government Examiner of Questioned Documents."

The 10th August 1927.

No. F. 26-XIII-C.S.R.-27.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 19th day of July 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, viz. :—

Rule 5 of the said Rules shall be renumbered as 5 (1), and at the beginning of clause (b) of the sub-rule as so renumbered the words "except as provided in sub-rule (2) of this Rule" shall be inserted.

At the end of sub-rule (1) of the said Rule as so renumbered the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(2) The High Commissioner shall refuse to entertain the application of a pensioner whose permanent residence is in India or in any colony having an account current with the Accountant-General, Central Revenues. Such pensioner, if he desires to commute, must transfer the payment of his pension to India or to a colony having an account current with the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and then apply for commutation under clause (a) of this Rule.”

The 24th August 1927.

No. F.-291-C.S.R.-26.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on this 3rd day of August 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

For rule 45 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“45. A Local Government may make rules laying down the principles governing the allotment to officers serving under its administrative control for use by them as residences, of such buildings owned or leased by it, or such portions thereof, as the Local Government may make available for the purpose. Such rules may lay down different principles for observance in different localities or in respect of different classes of residences, and may prescribe the circumstances in which such an officer shall be considered to be in occupation of a residence.

45A.—I. This rule applies, with effect from the 1st April 1924, to members of the services and the Government servants holding the posts included in the schedule to this rule and to Government servants who hold in a substantive capacity posts borne on the cadre of the services included therein.

II. For the purpose of the assessment of rents, the capital cost of a residence owned by Government shall include the cost or value of sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings, but exclude the cost or value of the site (including expenditure on its preparation); and shall be either—

- (a) the cost of acquiring or constructing the residence and any capital expenditure incurred after acquisition or construction; or, when this is not known,
- (b) the present value of the residence.

NOTE.—The cost of restoration or special repairs shall not be added to capital cost of present value, unless such restoration or repairs add to accommodation or involve replacement of the existing type of work by work of a more expensive character.

Provided that—

- (i) a Local Government may make rules providing the manner in which the present value of residences shall be determined;
- (ii) a Local Government may make rules determining what expenditure is to be regarded, for the purpose of sub-clause (a) above, as expenditure upon the preparation of a site;
- (iii) a Local Government may, for reasons which should be recorded, authorise a revaluation of all residences of a specified class or classes within a specified area to be conducted under the rules referred to in proviso (i) above, and may revise the capital cost of any or all such residences on the basis of such revaluation;
- (iv) the capital cost, howsoever calculated, shall not take into consideration (1) any charges on account of establishment and tools and plant other than such as were actually charged direct to the work in cases in which the residence was constructed by Government, or (2) in other cases, the estimated amount of such charges;
- (v) a Local Government may, for reasons which should be recorded, write off a specified portion of the capital cost of a residence—
 - (1) when a portion of the residence must be set aside, by the officer to whom the residence is allotted, for the reception of official and non-official visitors visiting him on business, or
 - (2) when it is satisfied that the capital cost, as determined under the above rules, would be greatly in excess of the proper value of the accommodation provided;
- (vi) in assessing the cost or value of the sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings, a Local Government may by rules determine what are to be regarded as fittings for this purpose.

III. The standard rent of a residence shall be calculated as follows :—

- (a) In the case of leased residences the standard rent shall be the sum paid to the lessor *plus* an addition determined under rules which a Local Government may make, for meeting during the period of lease, such charges for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs and for capital expenditure on additions or alterations as may be a charge on Government and for the interest on such capital expenditure, as also for municipal and other taxes payable by Government.
- (b) In the case of residences owned by Government, the standard rent shall be calculated on the capital cost of the residence, and shall be either—
 - (i) a percentage of such capital cost equal to such rate of interest as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State in Council *plus* an addition for municipal and other taxes payable by Government and for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs, such addition being determined under rules which a Local Government may make, or
 - (ii) 6 per cent. per annum of such capital cost, whichever is less.
- (c) In both cases standard rent shall be expressed as standard for a calendar month and shall be equal to one-twelfth of the annual rent as calculated above, subject to the proviso that, in special localities or in respect of special classes of residence, a Local Government may fix a standard rent to cover a period greater than one month but not greater than one year. Where a Local Government takes action under this proviso standard rent so fixed shall not be a larger proportion of the annual rent than the proportion which the period of occupation as prescribed under clause I above bears to one year.

NOTE 1.—For the purpose of sub-clauses (a) and (b) above, the additions for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs shall not include anything for the establishment and tools and plant charges, except to the extent allowed under proviso (iv) to clause II.

NOTE 2.—A Local Government may by rule permit minor additions and alterations, the cost of which does not exceed a prescribed percentage of the capital cost of the residence, to be made during such period as the rule may determine, without the rent of the residence being increased.

IV. When Government supplies an officer with a residence leased or owned by Government, the following conditions shall be observed :—

- (a) The scale of accommodation supplied shall not, except at the officer's own request, exceed that which is appropriate to the status of the occupant.
- (b) Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, he shall pay rent for the residence, and such rent shall be the standard rent as defined in clause III above or 10 per cent. of his monthly emoluments, whichever is less.
- (c) Nothing contained in clause (b) above shall operate to prevent a Local Government from—
 - (i) grouping, after the standard rents have been calculated under the provisions of clause III above, a number of residences, whether in a particular area or of a particular class or classes, for the purpose of assessment of rent, subject to the following conditions being fulfilled :—
 - (1) that the basis of assessment is uniform ; and
 - (2) that the amount taken from any officer shall not exceed 10 per cent. of his monthly emoluments ;
 - (ii) taking a rent in excess of that prescribed in sub-clause (b) above from an officer—
 - (1) who is not required or permitted to reside on duty at the station at which the residence is supplied to him, or
 - (2) who, at his own request, is supplied with accommodation which exceeds that which is appropriate to the status of the post held by him, or
 - (3) who is in receipt of a compensatory allowance granted on account of dearness of living.

V. In special circumstances, for reasons which should be recorded, a Local Government—

- (a) may, by general or special order, grant rent-free accommodation to any officer or class of officers, or
- (b) may, by special order, waive or reduce the amount of rent to be recovered from any officer.

VI. If a residence is supplied with services, other than water-supply, sanitary or electric installations and fittings, such as furniture, tennis court, or garden maintained at the cost of Government, rent shall be charged for these in addition to the rent payable under clause IV. The tenant will also be required to pay meter hire and the cost of the water, electric energy, etc., consumed. A Local Government may make rules prescribing how the additional rents and charges shall be determined, and such rules may also authorise the remission or reduction of the additional rent or charge in special circumstances for reasons which should be recorded.

VII. A Local Government may by rule prescribe that this rule shall apply, with effect from any date not earlier than the first of April 1924, to any Government servant or class of Government servants other than those mentioned in the rule.

VIII. Nothing contained in this rule shall so operate as to require payment of rent, for the occupation of residences supplied by Government, by those servants of the Crown in India who have been exempted from such payment by order of the Secretary of State in Council, or to affect the amount of rent or charges payable by those servants of the Crown in India, in whose case the amount so payable is prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

45B.—I. This rule applies to Government servants other than those to whom rule 45A applies or is made applicable under the provisions of clause VII of that rule, or than those occupying residences belonging to a State Railway, or rented at the cost of railway revenues.

II. For the purposes of sub-clause (b) of clause III, the capital cost of a residence owned by Government shall not include the cost or value of such special services and installations (including furniture, tennis courts and sanitary, water-supply, or electric installations and fittings) as it may contain; and shall be either—

- (a) the cost of acquiring or constructing the residence, including the cost of site and its preparation and any capital expenditure incurred after acquisition or construction; or, when this is not known,
- (b) the present value of the residence including the value of site.

NOTE.—The cost of restoration or special repairs shall not be added to capital cost or present value, unless such restoration or repairs add to accommodation or involve replacement of the existing type of work by work of a more expensive character.

Provided that—

- (i) a Local Government may make rules providing the manner in which the present value of residences, including sites, shall be determined.
- (ii) a Local Government may make rules determining what expenditure is to be regarded for the purpose of sub-clause (a) above as expenditure upon the preparation of a site;
- (iii) a Local Government may, for reasons which should be recorded, authorise a revaluation of all residences of a specified class or classes within a specified area to be conducted under the rules referred to in proviso (i) above, and may revise the capital cost of any or all such residences on the basis of such revaluation;
- (iv) the capital cost, howsoever calculated, shall not take into consideration (1) any charges on account of establishment and tools and plant other than such as were actually charged direct to the work in cases in which the residence was constructed by Government, or (2) in other cases, the estimated amount of such charges;
- (v) a Local Government may, for reasons which should be recorded, write off a specified portion of the capital cost of a residence—
 - (1) when a portion of the residence must be set aside, by the Government servant to whom the residence is allotted, for the reception of official and non-official visitors visiting him on business, or
 - (2) when it is satisfied that the capital cost, as determined under the above rules, would be greatly in excess of the proper value of the accommodation provided,
- (vi) in assessing the cost or value of the sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings, a Local Government may, by rules, determine what are to be regarded as fittings for this purpose.

III. The standard rent of a residence shall be calculated as follows :—

- (a) In the case of leased residences the standard rent shall be the sum paid to the lessor, *plus* an addition determined under rules which a Local Government may make, for meeting, during the period of lease, such charges for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs and for capital expenditure on additions or alterations as may be a charge on Government and for the interest on such capital expenditure as also for municipal and other taxes payable by Government.
- (b) In the case of residences owned by Government, the standard rent shall be calculated on the capital cost of the residence, and shall be a percentage of such capital cost equal to such rate of interest as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State in Council, *plus* an addition for municipal and other taxes payable by Government and for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs, such addition being determined under rules which a Local Government may make.
- (c) In both cases standard rent shall be expressed as standard for a calendar month and shall be equal to one-twelfth of the annual rent as calculated above, subject to the proviso that, in special localities or in respect of special classes of residence, a Local Government may fix a standard rent to cover a period greater than one month, but not greater than one year. Where a Local Government takes action under this proviso standard rent so fixed shall not be a larger proportion of the annual rent than the proportion which the period of occupation as prescribed under clause I above bears to one year.

NOTE 1.—For the purpose of sub-clauses (a) and (b) above, the additions for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs shall not include anything for the establishment and tools and plant charges, except to the extent allowed under proviso (iv) to clause II.

NOTE 2.—A Local Government may by rule permit minor additions and alterations, the cost of which does not exceed a prescribed percentage of the capital cost of the residence, to be made during such period as the rule may determine, without the rent of the residence being increased.

IV. When Government supplies a Government servant with a residence leased or owned by Government, the following conditions shall be observed :—

- (a) The scale of accommodation supplied shall not, except at the officer's own request, exceed that which is appropriate to the status of the occupant.
- (b) Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, he shall pay rent for the residence, and such rent shall be the standard rent, as defined in clause III above, or 10 per cent. of his emoluments, whichever is less.
- (c) Nothing contained in clause (b) above shall operate to prevent a Local Government from—
 - (i) grouping, after the standard rents have been calculated under the provisions of clause III above, a number of residences, whether in a particular area, or of a particular class or classes for the purpose of assessment of rent, subject to the following conditions being fulfilled :—
 - (1) that the basis of assessment is uniform, and
 - (2) that the amount taken from any Government servant shall not exceed 10 per cent. of his emoluments ;
 - (ii) taking a rent in excess of 10 per cent. of his emoluments from a Government servant—
 - (1) who is not under its own administrative control, or
 - (2) who is not required or permitted to reside on duty at the station at which the residence is supplied to him, or
 - (3) who, at his own request, is supplied with accommodation which exceeds that which is appropriate to the status of the post held by him, or
 - (4) who is in receipt of a compensatory allowance granted on account of dearness of living.

V. In special circumstances, for reasons which should be recorded, a Local Government—

- (a) may, by general or special order, grant rent-free accommodation to any Government servant or class of Government servants, or
- (b) may, by special order, waive or reduce the amount of rent to be recovered from any Government servant.

VI. If a residence is supplied with one or more of the following or similar services, furniture, installations (including fittings) for water or electricity supply or for sanitary purposes, tennis court, or garden maintained at the cost of Government, rent shall be charged for these in addition to the rent payable under clause IV. The tenant will also

be required to pay meter hire and the cost of the water, electric energy, etc., consumed. A Local Government may make rules prescribing how the additional rents and charges shall be determined, and such rules may also authorize the remission or reduction of the additional rent or charge in special circumstances for reasons which should be recorded.

VII. Nothing contained in this rule shall so operate as to require payment of rent for the occupation of residences supplied by Government, by those servants of the Crown in India who have been exempted from such payment by order of the Secretary of State in Council, or to affect the amount of rent or charges payable by those servants of the Crown in India, in whose case the amount so payable is prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

45C. For the purpose of Rules 45A and 45B, "emoluments" means:—

- (i) Pay;
- (ii) Fees (other than overtime fees) and commission if they are received in addition to pay as part of the authorised remuneration of a post;
- (iii) Compensatory allowances, other than travelling allowance, whether drawn from general revenues or from a local fund;
- (iv) Exchange Compensation Allowance;
- (v) Pension, other than a pension drawn under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII, Civil Service Regulations, or compensation received under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as subsequently amended.

It does not include allowances attached to the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Order of British India or the Indian Order of Merit.

NOTE 1.—The emoluments of a Government servant paid at piece-work rates shall be determined in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

NOTE 2.—The emoluments of an officer on leave mean the emoluments drawn by him for the last complete calendar month of duty performed by him prior to his departure on leave."

SCHEDULE TO RULE 45A.

A.—Services.

Indian Civil Service.
 Indian Police Service.
 Indian Agricultural Service.
 Indian Educational Service.
 Indian Forest Service.
 Indian Forest Engineering Service.
 Indian Medical Service (Civil).
 Indian Service of Engineers.
 Indian Veterinary Service.
 Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
 Superior Service Officers of the Military Accounts Department.
 Mint and Assay Departments.
 Imperial Customs Service.
 Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
 Geological Survey of India (Director, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Chemist).
 Indian Meteorological Service (Director-General of Observatories and Meteorologists).
 Department of Mines in India.
 Archaeological Department.
 Zoological Survey of India.
 Survey of India, Class I.
 Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.
 Political Department of the Government of India.
 Medical Research Department (excluding Indian Medical Service officers).
 Opium Department (excluding officers who joined the department after the 2nd April 1907).
 Bengal Pilot Service.

B.—Posts.

1. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—

(i) In the Postal Department—

Deputy Director-General.
 Postmaster-General.
 Deputy Postmasters-General.
 Assistant Directors-General.
 Presidency Postmasters (including Postmaster, Rangoon).

(ii) In the Telegraph Traffic Branch—

Deputy Director-General.
 Assistant Director-General.
 First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch.

2. Commissioners and Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.
3. Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and General Managers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
4. Officers of the Cantonment Department if on the Supernumerary List.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1927.

No. M.-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely :—

1. In clause (i) of the proviso to rule 27 of the said Rules, after the word and letter "Form E" the words and letters "or Form EE" shall be inserted.
2. In entry No. 9 in Schedule II to the said Rules—
 - (i) in the second column for the letter "E" the letters "EE" shall be substituted.
 - (ii) in the fourth column for the words "One hundred pounds of gunpowder" the words "Fifty pounds of gunpowder" shall be substituted.
3. In Schedule III to the said Rules—
 - (a) Condition 8 endorsed on Form D shall be omitted and condition 9 shall be re-numbered 8.
 - (b) For Form E the following forms shall be substituted, namely :—

"FORM E.

(Article 8 of Schedule II.)

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required for blasting purposes.

(Free of charge.)

[Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate or any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.]

Name, etc., of licensee.	
Place of residence.	
Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	
Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. of gunpowder and 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	
Date on which license expires.	The 31st December 19 . . .

District.

19 . . .

Seal.

(Signature.)

(Designation.)

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.
(IV of 1884.)

2. The licensee shall keep a register of all receipts and issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct. He shall exhibit his stock and register to any Magistrate or to any Police officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

3. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

4. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building or fireproof safe, containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

5. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building or fireproof safe, in which no explosives other than safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog signals and percussion-caps are kept.

6. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

7. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

8. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station."

" FORM EE.

(Article 9 of Schedule II.)

License to possess gunpowder required for blasting purposes.

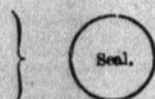
(Free of charge.)

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the 1st class or any Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf.]

Name, etc., of licensee.	
Place of residence.	
Place, with full details, where gunpowder is to be possessed.	
Maximum quantity of gunpowder (not exceeding 50 lbs.) to be kept at any one time.	
Date on which license expires.	The 31st December 19 .

District.

19 .



(Signature.)

(Designation.)

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.
(IV of 1884.)

2. The gunpowder shall be kept within a building, in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the gunpowder from escaping and unauthorized persons from having access thereto, and secured from danger from without.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the gunpowder and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. The receptacle in which the gunpowder is kept shall not have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
- (c) the date of purchase.

6. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station."

(c) In the conditions endorsed on Form F—

(i) After condition 2 the following condition shall be inserted, namely :—

" 2A. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do".

(ii) In condition 3 after the word "building" the words "approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe" shall be inserted.

(d) In the conditions endorsed on Form J, after condition 4 the following condition shall be inserted, namely :—

" 4A. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do".

(e) In the conditions endorsed on Form L, after condition 2 the following condition shall be inserted, namely :—

" 2A. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do".

A. C. MCWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd September 1927.

Part B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1097.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

John Cecil George Baillie. Dated 29th September 1926.

Gilbert Francis Wood Volkers. Dated 30th March 1927.

Douglas Kerridge. Dated 20th April 1927.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Walter Bryant Purkis. Dated 26th December 1925.

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Simla, the 25th August 1927.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 15-F.-16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), and in supersession of Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), notification No. 15-F.-16-I., dated the 11th April 1923, so far as it relates to the district of Mymensingh the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof :—

Schedule.

Local authority.		Name of local authority, i.e., union board.	Tax.
District.	Police-station.		
1 (1)	1 (2)	1 (3)	
Mymensingh	Kotwali	Char Nilakhia	... Union rate.
		Char Isvardia.	
		Akua.	
	Nandail	Rajgati.	
		Chandipasha.	
		Musuli.	
	Iswarganj	Atharabari.	
		Sarisha.	
		Shohagi.	
		Iswarganj.	
		Bokainagar.	
		Ramgopalpur.	
	Kishoreganj	Mailakanda.	
		Maijkhapan.	
		Dampara.	
	Katiadi	Bade-Kariail.	
		Gachihata.	
	Bazitpur	Chandpur.	
		Sararchar.	
	Kuliarchar	Kuliarchar.	
		Kalikaprasad.	
	Bhairab	Bhairab.	

J. C. HIGHET,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 8th September, 1927.

No. F.-458/27.—In supersession of the Home Department notification No. F.-458/27, dated the 11th May 1927, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Page, K. C., Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance for 25 days from the 6th November 1927.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th September 1927.

No. 498G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Richard R. Willey as Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

The 7th September 1927.

No. 500G.—With reference to notification No. 418G., dated the 13th July 1927, Mr. Dale W. Maher, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 13th August 1927.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 31st August 1927.*

No. F.-42-V-F.E.-27.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of August 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the General Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

1. In rule 6 of the said rules—

(a) for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(1) Subject to the provisions of clause (2), compound interest on the balances at credit of subscribers shall be paid at such rate as the Governor-General in Council, having regard to the yield on long-dated Government loans and with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

Provided that, during any period for which the rate prescribed is less than 4 per cent., the interest on the subscriptions and also on the balances at credit of subscribers who joined the fund before the Governor-General in Council had prescribed or declared his intention to prescribe a rate of less than 4 per cent. shall, notwithstanding such prescription, be paid at the rate of 4 per cent.

Provided further that six months' notice shall be given to subscribers before effect is given to a reduction in the rate of interest.

The rate prescribed with effect from 1st April 1927 is 4½ per cent.”

(b) in the second paragraph the figure “(2)” shall be substituted for the words “Provided that.”

2. In clause (5) of rule 20 of the said rules, for the words “4 per cent.” in both places where they occur, the words “3½ per cent.” shall be substituted.

The 1st September 1927.

No. F.-264-C.S.R.-27.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of August 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 3rd January 1921, namely :—

In schedule B to article 475A of the said regulations, the following shall be substituted for the last item, namely :—

“Any pensionable appointment in a department other than those to which the appointments included in this schedule appertain, the minimum pay of which, excluding overseas pay, is not less than Rs. 1,250 a month, or, if no overseas pay is attached to it, Rs. 1,500 a month. An officer holding an appointment carrying overseas pay who is not himself entitled to overseas pay is, nevertheless, qualified under this entry.”

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***ARMY DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 10th September 1927.***Part B.****PROMOTIONS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1122.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

*The Bengal Artillery.**Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

Charles Lyon Corsar. Dated 1st June 1927.

Thomas George Morrow. Dated 1st June 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th September 1927.

No. F.-26-XVIII-C.S.R.-27.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of August 1927, hereby makes the following amendment in the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules, namely :—

In Rule 2 of the said Rules for the words " be delegated by them to the High Commissioner for India subject to any condition which they may think fit to impose " the words " subject to any condition which they may think fit to impose, be delegated by them to the High Commissioner for India, or, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to any other authority " shall be substituted.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th September 1927.

No. 88.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt surgical instruments and X-ray apparatus which, having originally been imported for use in a hospital or dispensary where patients are regularly treated free of charge, are re-imported into British India for such use after having been exported for repairs, from so much of

the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of the duty which would be leviable if the value of the surgical instruments and X-ray apparatus were equal only to the cost of such repairs; provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied—

- (1) that duty was paid when the instruments or apparatus were first imported;
- (2) of the identity of the instruments or apparatus;
- (3) that no drawback of duty was paid on the occasion of their export;
- (4) that there has been no change in the ownership of the instruments or apparatus and
- (5) that not more than three years have passed since the instruments or apparatus were exported.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 7th September 1927.

No. 544-S-(4).—The following Order in Council, dated the 25th July 1927, providing for the recognition of the tonnage particulars shown in the Certificates of Registry or other national papers issued to Latvian ships, is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 25th day of July 1927.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, (57 and 58 Vict. c. 60), it is enacted that whenever it appears to His Majesty the King in Council that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, His Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in His Majesty's Dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by the Government of Latvia and are now in force in that country:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This order may be cited as the Latvian Tonnage Order, 1927.
2. Latvian ships, the certificates of registry or other national papers of which are dated on or after the 4th June 1925, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted, in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

G. L. CORBETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th September 1927.

No. G.-(B)-10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply in the case of boilers or steam-pipes (not being boilers or steam-pipes in Collieries) which belong to or are under the control of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Press Communiqué.

"Beverley", Simla, the 7th September 1927.

It is hereby notified for general information that the number of appointments to be made on the results of the competitive examination for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service and the Military Accounts Department to be held in December 1927, will be as follows :—

1. Indian Audit and Accounts Service	...	...	Seven.
2. Imperial Customs Service	...	...	One.
3. Military Accounts Department	...	...	Two.

J. H. WISE,

Secretary, Public Service Commission.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th September 1927.

No. 501-I.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 435-I., dated the 15th September 1926, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following further units of the Indian State Forces to be units desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

Bhopal.

Gohar-i-Taj Own Company.

Gwalior.

1st Jayaji Gwalior Lancers.
 2nd Alijah Gwalior Lancers.
 3rd Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia's Own Gwalior Lancers.
 "B" Battery Gwalior Horse Artillery (15 Pounder).
 Gwalior Pack Battery.
 Gwalior Transport Corps.
 1st Maharani Sakhya Raja's Own Gwalior Infantry.
 2nd Maharaja Jayaji Rao's Gwalior Infantry.
 3rd Maharaja Scindia's Own Gwalior Infantry.
 4th Maharaja Bahadur Gwalior Infantry.
 7th Scindia's Training Battalion.

Patiala.

The Patiala Transport Train.

Rewa.

Rewa Transport Corps.

2. In the notification specified in the first column of the annexed schedule, the entries specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof are hereby cancelled :—

SCHEDULE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

(1st column.)

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department notification No. 749-217-L, dated the 8th May 1923.

ENTRIES.

(2nd column.)

Gwalior.

- (a) 1st Jayaji Lancers.
- (b) 2nd Alijah Lancers.
- (c) 3rd Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia's Lancers.
- (d) 3rd Maharaja Scindia's Own Infantry.
- (e) 4th Maharaja Bahadur Infantry.
- (f) The Gwalior Transport Corps.

(1st column.)

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department notification No. 8-L, dated the 13th August 1923.

(2nd column.)

Gwalior.

- 1st Gwalior Maharani Sakhya Raja's Own Infantry.
- 2nd Gwalior Maharaja Jayaji Rao's Infantry.
- 5th Gwalior Maharaja Jankoo Rao's Infantry (Pioneers).
- 7th Gwalior Scindia's Infantry (Training Battalion).
- 1st Gwalior Mounted Infantry (Silladari).
- 2nd Gwalior Mounted Infantry (Silladari).
- 3rd Gwalior Mounted Infantry (Pagnawisi).
- "A" Battery Scindia's Horse Artillery.
- "B" Battery Scindia's Horse Artillery.
- 3rd Field Artillery.
- 4th Heavy Battery.
- 5th Field Artillery.
- 6th Field Artillery.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September 1927.

Part B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1161.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Regiment.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Alexander MacLeod Robertson, M.C. Dated 1st June 1927.

* * * * *

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1167.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Carter Hunt. Dated 9th July 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL BRANCH.

No. 12891P.—The 26th September 1927.—The following notification issued by the Government of the United Provinces is republished for general information.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.**POLICE DEPARTMENT.****Miscellaneous.****NOTIFICATION.**

No. 6252/VIII-705.—The 22nd September 1927.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Third Amendment) Act, 1926 (Act XXXVI of 1926), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the pamphlet in Hindi or of its translation entitled "Rangila Rasul arthat Arab Ke Paighambar ka ek shikshaprad itihas" (The gay prophet, that is an instructive history of the Arabian prophet), purporting to have been published by Pandit Baldeo Prasad Sharma, Benares City, and to have been printed at the Hari Press, Benares, and also all other copies or editions of or extracts from the same pamphlet, wherever printed, inasmuch as the said pamphlet, in the opinion of the local Government, contains matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153A, Indian Penal Code.

By order of the Governor in Council,

JAGADISH PRASAD,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th September 1927.

No. M.-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely :—

In Schedule III to the said Rules, at the end of condition 8 of Form J, and at the end of condition 5 of Form K, the following further proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided also that where two or more lightning conductors are attached to one and the same magazine, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor ”.

A. C. MCWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 17th September 1927.

No. 91.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), illustrations imported separately for binding in books or journals printed in India.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th September 1927.

No. F.-4-III/27-P.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (TRANSFER OF FUNDS) ACT, 1927.

(17 AND 18 GEO. 5. CH. 15.)

CHAPTER 15.

AN ACT TO MAKE SUCH AMENDMENTS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925, AS ARE NECESSARY TO GIVE EFFECT TO A CERTAIN RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE HELD IN LONDON IN THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX.

[29th July 1927.]

WHEREAS at an Imperial Conference held in London in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six, a resolution was adopted recommending that arrangements should be made between the different parts of the Empire whereby sums awarded under the law relating to workmen's compensation in one part of the Empire to beneficiaries resident or becoming resident in another part of the Empire may, at the request of the authority by which the award is made, be transferred to and administered by a competent authority in that part of the Empire in which such beneficiaries reside, and inviting the several Governments of the Empire to take such steps by way of legislation or otherwise as each may consider necessary and appropriate for the purpose of promoting such arrangements :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. For the purpose of giving effect to the said resolution, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, shall be amended as follows :—
Amendment of 15 and 16 Geo. 5 c. 84 as to powers of making rules of court.

Rules of court under the said Act may provide, in the event of any such arrangement as is mentioned in the said resolution being made between Great Britain and any other part of His Majesty's dominions—

(a) for the transfer, in such manner as may be provided by the arrangement, to the part of His Majesty's dominions with which the arrangement is made of any money paid into court under the said Act and rules made thereunder, as applicable for the benefit of any person resident in or about to reside in the part of His Majesty's dominions with which the arrangement has been made ;

(b) for the receipt and administration by a county court of any money which under any such arrangement has been transmitted from the part of His Majesty's dominions with which the arrangement has been made as money applicable for the benefit of any person resident or about to reside in Great Britain.

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Act, 1927, and shall be construed as one with the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.
Short title and construction.

(2) For the purposes of this Act "His Majesty's dominions" includes territories under His Majesty's protection and such, if any, of the territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty as His Majesty may by Order in Council direct shall be treated as if they were included in His Majesty's dominions for the purposes of this Act.

W. T. M. WRIGHT,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 8th September 1927.*

No. 4279F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule annexed hereto the taxes specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Local Authority.	Tax.
Baranagar Municipality	... House, latrine, water and lighting rates.

J. C. HIGHET,
Secretary, Railway Board.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 24th September 1927.***Part B.****TRANSFERS,****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1201.—Majors Frederick Ewart Robertson, V.D., and William Craftnant Mould, V.D., are transferred from the North-Western Railway Regiment to the 1st Battalion, the East Indian Railway Regiment, with effect from the 1st June 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th September 1927.

No. F.-120-1-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45A and 129A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

In Rule 43 of the said Rules the words “for which credit has been taken in the budget” shall be omitted.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th September 1927.

No. 355-26G.—The services of Mr. G. G. Hooper, I.C.S., Attaché in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department of the Government, with effect from the 26th September 1927.

W. T. M. WRIGHT,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September 1927.

No. M.-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely :—

In rule 12 of the said rules—

- (a) in the list of Ports into which importation by sea is permitted for the entry "Karachi, and" the entry "Karachi" shall be substituted, and after the entry "Chittagong" the entry "British Cochin" shall be inserted;
- (b) in clauses (b) and (c) of proviso (ii) the word "Cochin" shall be omitted.

A. C. MCWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 27th September 1927.*

No. 520G.—Notification No. 475G., dated the 17th August 1927, wherein the recognition of the appointment of Mr. W. L. Jenkins as Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for the United States of America at Calcutta was announced, is hereby cancelled.

The 28th September 1927.

No. 529G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J. I. Noest as Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

*Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.***RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.****RAILWAY BOARD.****NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 15th September 1927.*

No. 15-F.-16.—In column 1 (3) of the schedule annexed to Railway Department (Railway Board) notification No. 15-F.-16, dated the 25th August 1927, declaring the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway to be liable to pay union rate in aid of the funds of certain local authorities, for "Raygati" read "Rajgati" against police-station "Nandail".

J. C. HIGHET,

*Secretary, Railway Board.***HOME DEPARTMENT.****RESOLUTION.****POLITICAL.***Simla, the 6th October 1927.*

No. D.-4169.—The question of the adequacy of the censorship exercised over cinematograph films in India has been attracting for some time past increasing public attention and has more than once been brought to the notice of the Government of India by resolutions in the Indian Legislature. The Government of India came to the conclusion that the subject was one of sufficient importance and complexity to demand a thorough enquiry by a special committee, which will take evidence and obtain opinions from all parts of India. At the same time the question had been raised by a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1926 whether the various parts of the Empire could take any steps to encourage the exhibition of Empire films. As all Governments of the Empire have been invited to consider this question, it appeared to the Government of India that it would be appropriate that it should be examined by the proposed Committee. This extension of the scope of the Committee's enquiry would also enable it to address itself to a question which may have a far-reaching influence on the development of the cinematograph in India, namely, the possibility of encouraging the production and exhibition of Indian films.

2. A resolution embodying these proposals was moved on behalf of Government during the last session in both Houses of the Legislature. The resolution was passed without dissent in the Council of State, while in the Legislative Assembly the discussion was adjourned on the understanding that Government would be free to proceed with their proposals.

3. Accordingly the Governor General in Council has decided to appoint a Committee which will start work at an early date. The terms of reference will be as follows :—

- (1) to examine the organization and the principles and methods of the censorship of cinematograph films in India ;
- (2) to survey the organization for the exhibition of cinematograph films and the film producing industry in India ;
- (3) to consider whether it is desirable that steps should be taken to encourage the exhibition of films produced within the British Empire generally and the production and exhibition of Indian films in particular ; and to make recommendations.

4. The Committee will be composed as follows :—

Chairman.

1. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, C.I.E., Vakil, High Court, Madras.

Members.

2. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Kt.
3. Colonel J. D. Crawford, D.S.O., M.C., M.L.A.
4. Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
5. Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., Collector of Customs and Member of Bombay Board of Film Censors.
6. Mr. J. Coatman, M.L.A., Director of Public Information.

Mr. G. G. Hooper, M.C., I.C.S., will act as Secretary to the Committee.

5. The Committee will visit important centres, and will take evidence on the questions stated in the terms of reference. Persons who desire to be called as witnesses should apply in writing to the Secretary, care of Home Department, Government of India, Simla, giving their full names and addresses together with a brief memorandum of the points in regard to which they desire to give evidence. It will of course rest with the Committee to decide what evidence they will hear.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to all local Governments and Administrations for information. Also that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Committee for information.

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th October 1927.

PART B.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1246.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Calcutta Scottish.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Andrew Martin Ballingall, M.C. Dated 19th January 1927.
Leslie Charles Williams, M.C. Dated 1st June 1927.

REWARDS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1254.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Lieutenant Ernest Augustus John Chapman, The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 1255.—In pursuance of clause (c) of rule 2 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 935, dated the 26th June 1925, No. 1361, dated the 22nd October 1926, and No. 1170, dated the 17th September 1927, the Governor-General in

Council is pleased to appoint the Executive Officer of each of the Cantonments specified in the first column of the annexed schedule to perform the duties of a Military Estates Officer in that Cantonment and in the Cantonments specified in the corresponding entry of the second column of the said schedule. The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that each of the said Executive Officers shall perform similar duties in respect of any military land within the area specified in the corresponding entry of the third column of the said schedule.

Statement showing allocation of areas to Military Estates Officers.

Cantonments.			Cantonments.			Civil areas.		
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
EASTERN COMMAND.								
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11. Barrackpore	...	Jalapahar	...	The Provinces of Bengal and Assam.				
		Lebong.						
		Shillong.						
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FOREST.

RESOLUTION.

No. 15039 For.—The 13th October 1927.—The following resolution published by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, is republished for general information.

F. A. SACHSE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1083-F., dated Simla, the 13th September 1927.

Resolution by—The Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, in conjunction with the Government of India, has recently had under consideration the position of Indian students who have undergone, or are now undergoing, at their own expense, a course in Forestry in the United Kingdom, but have not yet taken the entrance examination for the Indian Forest Service and have now, by reason of recent changes in the regulations governing recruitment to that service, no chance of appearing as candidates at the examination. In order to give such students an opportunity of competing at the examination held in India, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Government of India, has decided to admit to the Indian Forest Service entrance examination to be held in this country in 1928 candidates who fall within any of the four classes named below :—

- (a) Those who are not debarred by age from appearing at the competitive examination in 1926, *i.e.*, were under 23 then, but were too old to appear at this year's examination by reason of being over 23 on 1st April 1927 ;
- (b) Those who had obtained a degree or diploma in forestry and were under 25 years of age on the 30th June 1926 ;
- (c) Those who were qualified to take the examination this year but did not do so, perhaps on account of short notice, and will be age-barred next year ; and
- (d) Those who, having obtained a diploma or degree in forestry, were under 25 on the 30th June 1927.

2. These concessions will be incorporated in the regulations for the examination to be held in India in 1928. They will apply solely to that examination. They will not operate to allow any of the candidates in question who has appeared once at the examination to appear a second time, and are confined to Indian students who are now undergoing forestry training outside India, or were undergoing such training during 1926.

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution be forwarded for information to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Public Service Commission and Inspector-General of Forests.

ORDERED that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign and Political Department for information and favour of communication to political officers and that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 1st October 1927.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1941-F., dated the 29th March 1911, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under clause (b) of article 40 of schedule 1 to the said Act on mortgage deeds executed by an officer of the Government for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of purchasing a motor-car, a motor-boat, a motor cycle, a horse, a cycle, or a typewriter.

CUSTOMS.

The 1st October 1927.

No. 95.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of clause (2) in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7684, dated the 6th November 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of any publication issued by or emanating from (a) the Hindusthan Ghadr Party, San Francisco, or (b) any person or organisation affiliated to, or controlled by, or connected with, the said Ghadr Party.

The 8th October 1927.

No. 100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the book entitled "Mohamed, a Biography of the Prophet and the Man" by R. F. Dibble printed at the Viking Press, New York.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 15th October 1927.

No. 101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 100-Customs, dated the 8th October 1927, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the book entitled, "Mohammed, a Biography of the Prophet and the Man," by R. F. Dibble, wherever printed.

STAMPS.

The 15th October 1927.

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1898 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Stamp Rules, 1925, namely :—

In rule 6 of the said rules for the words and figures "by section 11 or by rule 13" the words and figures "by section 11 or by rules 10, 12 and 13" shall be substituted.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 8th October 1927.*

No. F.-239-C.S.R.-27.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 7th day of September 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

In sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of Rule 81 of the said Rules, after the words "four months," the words "or to such Government servant attached to the Kashgar Consulate-General, six months," shall be inserted.

E. BURDON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***ARMY DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 22nd October 1927.***PART B.****APPOINTMENTS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1295.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

*To be Second-Lieutenants.**The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.*

Jack Dashwood Breton Osborn. Dated 15th August 1927.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1297.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

*Lieutenants to be Captains.**Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.*

Alfred Humphries. Dated 16th April 1927.

* * * * *

TRANSFERS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1307.—Lieutenants Richard Arnold Luard Pears and Denis William de Rhe Philipe are transferred from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Regiment to the General List, with effect from the 26th July 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th October 1927.

No. F.-18-22-27.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council held this 7th day of September 1927, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

- (1) In Schedule I to the said Rules, in Note (1) appended to the entries relating to the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, State Railways, and officers of the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments, East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, the portion relating to Senior Electrical Engineers of the North-Western and Eastern Bengal Railways shall be omitted.
- (2) In Schedule III to the said Rules, after the entry "Signal Engineers, North-Western and Eastern Bengal Railways", the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Senior Electrical Engineer, North-Western Railway.

H. G. HAIG,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 22nd October 1927.***INCOME-TAX.**

No. 37.—On return from leave Mr. F. W. Strong, I.C.S., resumed charge of his duties as Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of 12th October 1927.

CUSTOMS.

No. 109.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 15-Customs, dated the 5th March 1927, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt soil graders designed primarily for use as agricultural implements from the import duty leviable thereon under Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

RESOLUTION.**CUSTOMS.***Simla, the 22nd October 1927.*

No. 103.—The Government of India have decided to include the countries of Irish Free State and Iraq in the list of countries specified in paragraph 1 of this department resolution No. 32, dated the 11th June 1927, from which articles liable to customs duty are when imported as Commercial Travellers' Samples or Specimens, temporarily admitted without payment of the duty to which the goods are liable, subject to certain conditions.

A. TOTTENHAM,*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.***DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.****NOTIFICATION.****INSURANCE.***Simla, the 22nd October 1927.*

No. 98-I-(3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the London Assurance from all the provisions of the said Act, on condition that the Company does not accept any new life assurance business in India.

N. J. ROUGHTON,*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.***ARMY DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 29th October 1927.***PART B.****APPOINTMENTS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1326.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * * * *

To be Major for service with the 2nd (Calcutta) Battalion, University Training Corps.
Edward Farley Oaten. Dated 24th February 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,*Secretary to the Government of India.*



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 2nd November 1927.

No. F.-182/27.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 5th day of October 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Service (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule IV to the said Rules—

- (i) in clause B (b) of Regulation 6 (1), for the words “has been married” the words “was first married” shall be substituted ;
- (ii) at the end of Regulation 6 the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely :—

“(3) An officer shall be entitled for a second or subsequent wife to either the passage benefits set out in the appropriate table in sub-regulation (1) or any passage benefits which were available to him, but were not utilised for the wife by the immediately prior marriage, whichever are less.”

POLICE.

The 3rd November 1927.

No. F.-21-62/27.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

1. In clause (b) of rule 8 of the said Rules for the words “Calicut, Karachi and Aden” the words “Calicut, Karachi, Cochin and Aden” shall be substituted.
2. In rule 9 of the said Rules—

- (i) in sub-rule (a) the word “Cochin” shall be omitted, and
- (ii) in sub-rule (c) for the words “ports of Cochin or Mangalore” the words “port of Mangalore” shall be substituted.

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

New Delhi, the 3rd November 1927.

No. F.-49-18—27.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant-General's Branch, shall take rank in article 66 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 5th November 1927.

No. 110.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India" published by G. S. Dara, London.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 8th November, 1927.

No. F.-8-VI-27-A.—Whereas the validity of the election of Mr. Yacoob Cassim Ariff by the Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) constituency as a Member of the Legislative Assembly has been brought in question by an election petition duly presented by Mr. Muhammad Rafique under the provisions of Part VII of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules;

And whereas in accordance with the provisions of rule 45 of the said Rules the Commissioners appointed for the trial of the said petition have duly submitted their Report to the Governor General;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 45 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules and in accordance with the Report of the Commissioners published hereunder, the Governor General is pleased hereby to declare—

- (1) that the election of the said Mr. Yacoob Cassim Ariff is void; and
- (2) that the said Mr. Muhammad Rafique was duly elected.

The Governor General is further pleased to direct that the said respondent Mr. Yacoob Cassim Ariff shall pay to the petitioner Mr. Muhammad Rafique a sum of rupees seven hundred and fifty only (Rs. 750) as costs.

CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

(INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.)

Muhammad Rafique Petitioner,

versus

Yacoob Cassim Ariff Respondent.

Calcutta, 20th October 1927.

This is an Election Petition under Part VII of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules to have the election of the Respondent declared void, and to have himself declared the duly elected candidate, mainly on the ground that the result of the election has been materially affected by the improper reception of votes, and by corrupt practices under Part II, Schedule V, of the Electoral Rules alleged in the petition of which particulars have been furnished.

Respondent denies the allegations made in the petition, and submits that his election is perfectly valid, and adds that petitioner was less than 25 years of age on the date of his nomination, and that therefore the petition is not maintainable, and petitioner cannot claim to be declared duly elected.

Upon the several allegations in the petition, and details in the written statement the following issues have been framed:—

Issues.

1. Was the petitioner a duly nominated candidate and is he entitled to maintain the petition?
2. Is the petitioner's claim to be returned as the duly elected candidate maintainable?
3. Did the persons mentioned in list A vote in the disputed election? If so, were their votes void?
4. Are the persons mentioned in list B Non-Muhammadan and disqualified to vote?
5. Did the persons mentioned in list C vote more than once in the constituency?
6. Were the persons mentioned in list D (A) dead and the persons mentioned in D (B) absent and were persons named in list D (C) personated by other persons?
7. Was the person named in Appendix F unable to vote, some one else having voted for him?
8. Are the tendered votes, votes of real voters and ought they to be included in the poll?
9. Were the ballot papers named in Appendix G wrongly rejected by the returning officer?
10. Has the security been furnished by the petitioner as required by law? If not, is he entitled to succeed? Is the Tribunal competent to decide this point?
11. Has the result of the election been materially affected on the grounds involved in the above issues?
12. Is the election of the respondent liable to be set aside and is the petitioner entitled to be declared duly elected in his place?
13. Is the petitioner entitled to the costs of this petition?

Decisions.

Issue (1).—This issue is framed upon the defence contention that the petitioner being under 25 years of age was not a duly nominated candidate, and was therefore not competent to present the petition. The petition is presented under Rule 32 of the Electoral Rules, which lays down that an election petition may be presented by any candidate or elector. Rule 30 defines candidate as a person who has been nominated as a candidate, etc. Upon paragraph (1) of the written statement it is an admitted fact that the petitioner was nominated. So far as the maintainability of the petition is concerned, no question of due nomination or of the age of the candidate presenting the petition can arise. Where Rules require due nomination they clearly so lay down (see Rules 12 and 13). The fact that the word nomination in Rule 32 is not qualified shows that mere nomination is sufficient. The English Law on the subject is:—"A person disqualified for nomination, who has in fact been nominated, is a candidate and may petition." (Rogers on Elections, page 250.) This is consistent with the wide definition of candidate in Rule 30, and with the wording of Rule 32. We do not therefore consider it necessary to decide whether the petitioner was duly nominated, and find that the petitioner is entitled to maintain the petition.

Issue (2).—This issue is based upon the contention of the defence that the petitioner being under 25 years of age, and therefore not eligible to be a candidate, his claim to be returned as duly elected candidate is not maintainable. Such a question can only be raised on recrimination under Rule 42. It is not shown that respondent gave notice of his intention to recriminate within 14 days from the date of publication of the election petition under clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 36 and made the deposit and procured the execution of the bond referred to in Rules 35 and 36 respectively. In these circumstances under the proviso to Rule 42 respondent is precluded from giving evidence that petitioner was under age, and the evidence that has been taken on the point is not legal evidence. It is said for respondent that under Order VIII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, apart from recrimination, respondent may raise the question that petitioner's claim to the seat is not maintainable he being under 25 years. Under Rule 37 of the Electoral Rules, every election petition shall be enquired into by the Commissioners as nearly as may be in accordance with the procedure applicable under the Code of Civil Procedure (1908) to the trial of suits, subject to the provisions of the Electoral Rules. As rule 42 lays down special procedure to be followed to enable the respondent to give evidence to prove that the election of the petitioner would have been void if he had been the returned candidate and a petition had been presented complaining of his election, in a case where the petitioner claims the seat for himself, as in this case, it follows that respondent cannot raise the question under Order VIII, Rule 2.

It is further said for respondent that under Rule 45 the Commissioners are to report if the returned candidate or any other party to the petition who has claimed the seat has been duly elected, and in so reporting shall have regard to the provisions of Rule 44; consequently under Rule 44 in this case the Commissioners will have to see if the result of the election has been materially affected by the improper reception of the nomination of petitioner. We hold however that Rule 44 is to be read subject to Rule 42, which precludes the respondent from adducing evidence of petitioner's age, and that it cannot be contended that petitioner's claim to be returned as a duly elected candidate is not maintainable.

Issue (3).—The seven persons in Appendix A have no asterisk against their names in the electoral roll, so they are not voters for the Legislative Assembly. Six of them voted in this election, five for respondent and one for petitioner. The remaining one, Nasiruddin, does not appear to have voted. Votes of persons who are not on the Register will be struck off on a scrutiny (Rogers on Elections, Vol. II, page 239). Five votes for respondent and one for petitioner must therefore be struck off.

Issue (4).—The persons named in Appendix B (witnesses 13—15) say they are Hindus. There is no evidence in rebuttal and no reason to disbelieve them. Under proviso (2) of Rule 5 (f) of Schedule II, they are not qualified to vote in a Mohammadan constituency. The Electoral Roll shows that ballot papers were issued to them, though they had no right to vote. Two of them say they did not vote, and the third is silent about voting. It has not been possible to trace their votes as the counterfoils concerned show only the serial number of the voter in the Ward Roll, without any Ward number. This is a serious irregularity, as it renders it impossible to check those votes, but in view of our finding on the petition it is not necessary to discuss the effect of it.

As it is impossible to tell for which candidate these persons voted, if either, no action can be taken on our finding on this issue.

Issue (5).—Appendix C gives the names of persons who are said to have voted twice. Petitioner has examined five of them (P. Ws. 4, 7, 17, 21 and 25). One of them (P. W. 17) admitted voting twice but only one of his ballot papers could be traced. The rest say that they voted once. On examination of the counterfoils it appears that Soleman Ariff Bham voted twice. His ballot papers show that both votes were given to respondent. One of these votes is invalid, and must be struck off. We have not been able to trace any other invalid vote under this issue.

Issue (6).—Appendix D (a) gives the names of electors who are said to be dead, P. W. 5 proves the death of voter Ahmad Khan, P. W. 8 of voter Marai, P. W. 26 of voter Jaker Khan and P. W. 23 of his father-in-law Uzir, supported by respondent's witness No. 1. There is no sufficient evidence in rebuttal. The ballot papers and counterfoil

show that votes were recorded for these dead persons, in favour of the respondent. These votes must be struck off. The death of Abdul Hakim, Mithu, Gulmir and Haji Sukur Gani has also been proved, but it has not been possible to trace whether any votes were recorded in their names, the same difficulty being encountered as under Issue (4).

Appendix D (b) gives the names of persons who are said to have been absent at the time of the Election, and not to have voted. Hafiz Golam Sarwar (P. W. 16) and Abdul Hosain (P. W. 30) say they were away in Ajmere at the time of the election and did not vote. P. W. 22 proves the account books of Hafiz Golam Sarwar showing an entry of Rs. 121 and odd annas spent on Railway tickets on 6th January 1927. This witness also says that Hafiz Golam Sarwar was absent at the time of the election. We find no reason to disbelieve those witnesses. Ballot papers show that votes were recorded in their name for respondent. This must have been done by some other persons, and these two votes must be struck off.

Appendix D (c) gives the names of electors who are said to have been personated at the election. We found the same difficulty in tracing the votes of those persons as we refer to under Issue (4). It is therefore useless to discuss the evidence regarding each. No action is possible.

Issue (7) was not pressed at the trials.

Issue (8).—This issue deals with tendered votes. Jahoor (P. W. 18), Makbul (P. W. 1), and Hamid Mistri (P. W. 11) (Nos. 1, 3 and 2 respectively of the Tendered Voted List) each says that he tendered his vote on being told that a vote had been recorded in his name. P. W. 13 says he identified Jahoor at the voting. P. W. 33, Polling Agent, says that he identified Mangru and that the latter tendered his vote. Ashraf Ali (P. W. 2) says he went to vote and was given a paper to sign which he signed and then was asked to leave. He says he did not vote. His tendered ballot paper shows a vote recorded for petitioner. We consider the most probable explanation to be that not being allowed to vote in the ordinary way he thought his vote was not accepted, though the ballot paper shows that he did vote. It is proved that Jahur came to the polling station and repudiated the vote given in his name and that he tendered a vote for petitioner.

We do not think there is any sufficient reason to disbelieve these witnesses. The tendered ballot papers of Makbul, Mangru, Ashraf, Jahur and Hamid Mistri show that they tendered votes for the petitioner. These five votes must be added to the petitioner's total. Ordinary ballot papers show that votes were recorded in the names of Jahur, Mangru, Ashraf and Hamid for the respondent. These must be bad votes, and should be struck off from respondent's total.

Issue (9).—The ballot papers in Appendix G do not appear to have been wrongly rejected.

Issue (10).—This issue was not pressed.

Issues (11) and (12).—For reasons given in the decision of the several issues considered above, the votes of six persons named in Appendix A are void. Five are for respondent and one for petitioner: they must be struck off. One vote under Appendix C for respondent is to be struck off. Votes of four persons in Appendix D (a) are void being votes in the names of dead persons. They are for respondent and must be struck off. Two votes were recorded for absentees named in Appendix D (b) on behalf of respondent and must be struck off. Ordinary votes given in the names of four persons named in the tendered votes list are for respondent and must be struck off. Thus in all sixteen votes for respondent and one for petitioner must be struck off. Five persons in the tendered votes list voted for petitioner, and those votes must be added to his total. Respondent polled 1,421 votes. This will be reduced to 1,405. Petitioner had 1,402 votes, which after one vote is deducted and five added, will be raised to 1,406, thus giving the petitioner a majority of one.

As a result of this finding we recommend that the election of the respondent be set aside, and that the petitioner be declared duly elected to the seat.

Issue (13).—The petitioner in giving particulars of persons whose votes should be struck off was not as careful as he should have been. This has put respondent to unnecessary expenses but respondent has put himself to further unnecessary expense by examining a number of unnecessary witnesses, instead of restricting himself to the case petitioner had attempted to make out. Petitioner on the other hand when adducing evidence showed greater care and restraint. Taking these circumstances and the number of sittings into consideration, we assess the costs at Rs. 750 (seven hundred and fifty) to be paid by respondent to petitioner.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE,

President.

TARAPADA CHATARJEE,

GIRINDRA NATH MUKERJEE,

Commissioners.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 21st October 1927.*

No. F.393-C.S.R.-27.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 28th day of September 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the Fundamental Rules, viz. :—

1. At the beginning of rule 89 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted :—
 “89.—(1) During the first four months of any period of leave on average pay, leave salary is subject to an absolute maximum of Rs. 4,000 per mensem, but this provision shall not apply to any Government servant, not being a member of the Indian Civil Service who held on the 28th September 1927, a post to which a salary is attached exceeding Rs. 4,000 a month, or to the person who at that date held the office of Auditor-General,”
 and the said rule 89 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (2) of rule 89.
2. For clause (a) of rule 94 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—
 “(a) Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor during their tenure of office as such.”
3. For rule 97 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, viz. :—
 “97.—(1) When a Government servant, who has held the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, takes leave after vacating such office, there shall be credited in his leave account a period equivalent to the leave which would have been earned under the rules in sections I to V if the duty rendered as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Member had been rendered in one of the posts to which these rules apply; and any leave which he has taken during his tenure of office shall be debited to his leave account in the same way as if he had taken leave on half average pay under these rules. His leave salary will be subject to the maxima laid down in rule 89.”
 “(2) If leave is taken immediately on vacating any of the offices referred to in sub-rule (1), or the post of Chief Commissioner, the Government servant shall not retain, while on leave, a lien on the post which he has vacated, and, if he held such post substantively, may be left without a lien on any permanent post.”

E. BURDON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.****NOTIFICATION.***New Delhi, the 8th November 1927.*

No. M.-1219.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the manufacture, possession and importation of any explosive consisting of or containing sulphur or sulphuret in admixture with chlorate of potassium or any other chlorate :

Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the manufacture, possession or importation of such explosive—

- (a) in small quantities for scientific purposes, or
- (b) for the purpose of manufacturing heads of safety matches.

A. G. CLOW,

*Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).***ARMY DEPARTMENT.***New Delhi, the 12th November 1927.***PART B.****APPOINTMENTS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1370.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a commission, with effect from the date specified :—

*The Upper Burma Battalion.**To be Second-Lieutenant.*

William Ernest Victor Abraham. Dated 6th September 1927.

No. 1371.—The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

Calcutta Light Horse.

To be Captain.

Hugh Thomas Heming Johnson. Dated 1st September 1927.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1383.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their temporary commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

Calcutta Light Horse.

Captain Hugh Thomas Heming Johnson. Dated 1st October 1927.

New Delhi, the 19th November 1927.

PART A.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

No. 1393.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, honorary King's commissions, as stated below, in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces, and are also appointed officers on probation, in the Indian Territorial Force in the Indian ranks stated below, both with effect from the dates specified :—

11th Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment.

Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh. Dated 16th August 1927.

PART B.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1408.—The following promotions are made, to complete the establishment :—

Governor's Bodyguard, Bengal.

Jemadar Jowar Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Risaldar, with effect from the 1st November 1927.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1411.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their temporary commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

Calcutta Light Horse.

Second-Lieutenant Cedric Edward Hodgetts. Dated 16th October 1927.

REWARDS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1414.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Captain John Archibald Polwhele, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.
Captain William Barr Renwick, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1416.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely :—

(1) To clause (19) of rule 13 of the said rules the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that in any Cantonment specified by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf and with his previous sanction in each case, the period of lease may exceed four years and the rent payable under a lease the period of which exceeds four years may be fixed by private treaty with the lessee.”

(2) To clause (21) of rule 13 of the said rules the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to leases effected under the proviso to clause (19).”

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1927.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 17th November 1927.

No. 627E.—Mr. A. C. Lothian, of the Political Department, is posted as Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 14th November 1927.

C. C. WATSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

New Delhi, the 23rd November 1927.

No. 643G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Abu Torab Khan Nabavi as Acting Consul-General for Persia at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 19th November 1927.

No. 101.—Mr. H. Greenfield is appointed an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th November 1927, the date on which he returned from leave.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN TRADE.

New Delhi, the 19th November 1927.

No. 47-T-(92).—The following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in the Coal Grading Board Rules in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925 (XXXI of 1925), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 21st day of December 1927, and any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council :—

Draft amendment.

For clause (iv) of rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(iv) For the grant of a certificate of One anna per ton of coal inspected at the shipment under section 6 of port of shipment calculated on the surveyor's figures or where surveyor's figures are not available on the Railway weightment figures.”

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 9th November 1927.

No. 15-F.-16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof—

Schedule.

Local authority.			Tax.
I			II
District. 1 (1).	Thana. 1 (2).	Name of local authorities, i.e., union board. 1 (3).	Union rate.
Nadia	Nabadwip Nakashipara Alamdanga	Swarupgunj-Pansila Dharmadah Kumri	

J. C. HIGHET,

Secretary, Railway Board.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

New Delhi, the 21st November 1927.

No. F.-209-27.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the date on which he takes his seat until further orders, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir W. E. Greaves, Kt., Barrister-at-Law.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*New Delhi, the 25th March 1927.***PART A.****APPOINTMENTS.****ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.**

No. 340.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates noted against their names and posted as specified :—

* * * * *

Miscellaneous duties.

* * * * *

John William McKay. Dated 8th February 1927, but with seniority in the rank of Captain as from the 13th June 1918.

* * * * *

*New Delhi, the 26th November 1927.***PART B.****APPOINTMENTS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1441.—The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

*Calcutta Light Horse.**To be Lieutenant.*

John Howard Blinko. Dated 2nd October 1927.

* * * * *

RESIGNATIONS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1453.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their temporary commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

Calcutta Light Horse.

Lieutenant John Howard Blinko. Dated 17th October 1927.

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.